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EDITORIAL DISCUSSES ALBANIAN LETTER TO PRC

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Aug 78 pp 1-2 AU

[Editorial: "Firm Stand on Positions of Marxism-Leninism"]

[Text] The Albanian people learned through the press of the 29 July 1978 letter of the AWP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the CCP Central Committee and PRC Council of State. Reading this historic document of great importance, the communists and all the working people of our country are filled with justified pride for the crystal-clear Marxist-Leninist line followed by the AWP under Comrade Enver Hoxha's leadership and its firm determination in defense of the principled revolutionary and internationalist positions which our party has consistently adhered to at all times and in all conditions and circumstances. All our people once again express their steel-like unity around the party and its correct Marxist-Leninist line, as well as their undaunted will to also advance in the future on the path of honor and salvation indicated by the party, rejecting and boldly overcoming all pressures, obstacles and hostile blockades, wherever they may come from.

The communists and all working people of our country condemn with profound indignation the arbitrary decision of the Chinese Government to cut off all civilian and military aid and to recall the Chinese specialists from Albania, considering this to be a perfidious anti-Marxist and anti-Albanian act [carried out] from the positions of a big power and deliberately intended to strike at and harm our country's economy and defense potential, to sabotage the cause of the revolution and socialism in Albania and to undermine the fraternal friendship between the Albanian and Chinese peoples.

The letter of the AWP Central Committee and of the government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania rejects with many facts and arguments the efforts of the Chinese leadership to justify this perfidious, hostile and chauvinistic act. The so-called "reasons" and "facts" presented in the Chinese note do not stand up [to examination]. They are merely a hopeless attempt to cover up the real reasons for the anti-Albanian stand of the Chinese leaders, shifting attention to certain economic and technical issues which have also been unscrupulously distorted.

The letter rejects the chauvinistic megalomania of the Chinese leadership, which presents the assistance accorded by China to Albania as the decisive factor in the development of our country as if the Chinese specialists deserve sole merit for the construction, the industry, the agriculture and all that has been done in Albania. The Albanian people, the AWP and the government of our country have always appreciated very highly the assistance granted to Albania by China, considering it to be an internationalist assistance of the Chinese people in the service of the general cause of the revolution and socialism in the world. The letter states, however, this aid has never been and could never be the decisive factor in our country's development. The decisive factor has always been and continues to be the tireless, persistent and selfless work and struggle of the Albanian people under the leadership of the AWP to build socialism in accordance with the great Marxist-Leninist principle of self-reliance.

The AWP Central Committee and the government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania throw full light, in the letter addressed to the CCP Central Committee and the Chinese Government, on the real reasons that induced the Chinese leadership even to the point of [carrying out] savage and hostile actions against socialist Albania, which are but a repetition, both in form and content, of the savage chauvinistic methods once used against our country and people by the Yugoslav and Soviet revisionist renegades. These causes have their roots in the fact that the Chinese leaders have abandoned Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, have adopted the chauvinistic course of a big power and have embarked on the path of cooperation and unity with imperialism and reactionary forces in the international arena.

Referring to concrete and undeniable historic facts, the letter confirms that serious differences and conflicts had long since arisen between the AWP and the CCP leadership, on a number of key and principled issues concerning the international communist and revolutionary movement.

They relate primarily to the stand toward Khrushchevite revisionism and the struggle against it. The multitude of facts contained in the letter of the AWP Central Committee and of our government prove that while our party was engaged in a head-to-head struggle with Khrushchevite revisionism and was consistently and resolutely prosecuting this struggle, the Chinese leadership showed itself to be vacillating and failed to take a firm stand in this struggle. A clear testimony of this are facts such as the efforts of the CCP leadership to put an end to the polemics with the revisionists as early as 1960; the shift from principled ideological struggle to chauvinistic claims and instigations of war in Europe, which appeared with the raising of border problems in 1964; the CCP's strategy for a unitary front with the Khrushchevite revisionists; the illusions following the fall of Khrushchev; the efforts for reconciliation with the Brezhnev clique, and so forth. Our party, which has resolutely fought and continues to resolutely fight against Khrushchevite revisionism, opposed resolutely and in a correct and friendly way these vacillating and opportunistic stands which, had they been accepted, would have had disastrous consequences for the Marxist-Leninist movement.

The differences between the AWP and the CCP leadership deepened further when the latter invited Nixon to visit China, when it joined U.S. imperialism and entered the dance of imperialist alliances and rivalries to redivide the world, in which China would also have its share, abandoning the genuine socialist countries, the Marxist-Leninist movement, the revolution and the national liberation struggle of the peoples. Our party, which has always waged and continues to wage an unwavering and uncompromising struggle against U.S. imperialism, firmly opposed this turnabout by China, stressing that it was contrary to the interests of the revolution, socialism and the PRC itself.

The Chinese leadership's slide into ever deeper anti-Marxist and counter-revolutionary positions and its plan to turn China into a superpower have currently found their concentrated reflection in the ill-famed theory of the "three worlds," whose aim is to extinguish the revolutionary spirit of the proletariat and its class struggle by preaching unity with the bourgeoisie and imperialism and to preserve the current status quo of capitalist, colonialist and neocolonialist oppression and exploitation under the pretext that this is supposedly not the time for revolution. The "three worlds" theory fans the arms race of the superpowers, supports the military blocks of U.S. imperialism and instigates the imperialist world war. In its efforts to turn China into a superpower, the Chinese leadership has adopted the imperialist theories of the "third world" and is trying to establish its hegemony in that "world." The implementation of the "three worlds" theory has led the Chinese leadership to join the most reactionary contemporary forces--the U.S. imperialists and other Western imperialist powers, the European monopolies, the fascist and feudal regimes, the most rabid militarists and warmongers, as well as the varied revisionist trends.

It is precisely this anti-Marxist, counterrevolutionary and antisocialist course that the Chinese leadership has tried to impose on our party in all possible forms and ways. Moreover, apart from ideological and economic pressures, it has tried to impose [on Albania] even the course that it should follow in case of an aggression against Albania from outside--implementation of the tactic of partisan warfare within the country and the conclusion of a military alliance with Yugoslavia and Romania, interfering criminally in Albania's internal affairs. And, as is stressed in the letter, "were these condemnable actions undertaken by the Chinese leadership in collaboration also with Albanian traitors to be carried out, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, its independence and sovereignty would have been liquidated." Our party resolutely condemned these hostile and chauvinistic actions also as "an attempt of a reactionary nature on the part of the Chinese leadership to lead Albania into the trap of warmongering conspiracies through military alliances with the final intention of turning the Balkan region into a powder key, as the Soviet social imperialists and U.S. imperialists are trying to do."

It is this anti-Marxist and chauvinistic big-power policy of the Chinese leadership and the determined refusal of our party and socialist state to

bow to the Chinese diktat and go on this counterrevolutionary path which form the real reasons that led the Chinese leadership to undertake its hostile acts against socialist Albania, up to the brutal cessation of civilian and military aid, at a time when China is receiving considerable aid and credits from U.S. imperialism and international capital, and when it is according aid and credits to their agents, i.e., Mobutu and others. This brings to light before all the world the falsity of the Chinese line, the calumnies which the Chinese leadership also seeks to spread to the peoples of the "third world" and its chauvinistic intentions to subordinate and enslave them.

The letter of the AWP Central Committee and of our government clearly reflect the correct Marxist-Leninist efforts made by our party: on the one hand it has criticized in a friendly spirit by means of letters and demanding that disagreements should be settled through friendly talks; on the other hand, it has publicly aided and supported China on those fundamental issues on which our views coincided, particularly at critical moments for China. Whereas the Chinese leadership has been systematically against solving disagreements, has refused to answer letters and has agreed neither to send delegations to our party congresses nor to allow Albanian party and state delegations to go to China in connection with these problems. The Chinese leadership wanted one thing alone: that our party and country should obey their conductor's baton.

But the Chinese leaders are making a serious mistake in their chauvinistic accounts. The AWP and the Albanian people have never permitted anyone, nor will they permit the Chinese leaders or anyone else, to impose an anti-Marxist and treacherous course on them. The firm stand of our AWP and of the Albanian people under the former's leadership has been and remains that of undaunted revolutionary struggle for the victory, construction and defense of socialism in Albania, the course of unreserved internationalist support for the revolutionary and liberation struggle of the proletariat and of the freedom-loving peoples in other countries, the course of a knife-to-knife struggle against international imperialism and particularly against the two superpowers, that is, U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism, and against reaction; the course of principled and uncompromising struggle against modern revisionism of all hues in defense of the purity of the revolutionary doctrine of Marxism-Leninism.

Our party did not bend before the savage pressure of the Khrushchevite revisionists; on the contrary, it raised high the banner of principled struggle to unmask those renegades. But the logic of the Chinese leaders, obscured by anti-Marxist concepts and big power chauvinism, hinders them from drawing lessons from the past. The entire responsibility for their anti-Marxist and anti-Albanian stand rests on them.

The Chinese government's malevolent and hostile actions against Albania will cause certain difficulties with regard to the construction and commissioning on time of those projects contracted with the PRC. But no difficulty, pressure or blockade can halt our country's progress toward the

complete construction of socialism. The Albanian people have all they need, to a higher degree than ever before, to overcome all obstacles and difficulties caused by the Chinese leadership and to achieve new victories in building socialism by their own efforts. A guarantee for this is the leadership of the AWP headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, its correct and firm Marxist-Leninist line and the steel-like and militant unity of the people around the party. Due to consistent implementation of the great principle of self-reliance, our country today has a modern, developed and stable socialist economy capable of progressing on its own, of securing its expanded socialist reproduction at a satisfactory rate and of securing the increased wellbeing of the people and the country's independence and sovereignty. An entire army of qualified cadres for all branches has been formed in our country. The country's defense potential has achieved a high degree of consolidation and our country's armed forces and all our soldier-people, under the party's leadership, are capable of defeating and annihilating any aggressor daring to undertake military adventures against the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. At the same time, the correct and steadfast struggle of our people for the construction and defense of socialism in Albania and for the great cause of the revolution and liberation of the peoples, under the leadership of their AWP, enjoys the ever-growing sympathy, solidarity and support of the freedom-loving peoples and all revolutionary forces in the world.

But in expressing their firm belief in the victory of our just cause and their steadfast determination to promote the comprehensive building of socialism by our own efforts, our party and people are fully aware that successful confrontation and surmounting of the new difficulties caused by the chauvinistic measures of the Chinese Government require the maximal mobilization of all forces and reserves.

This requires above all that the ideopolitical, clarifying and persuasive work of the party and its levers should be raised to an even higher degree; the communists and cadres, particularly, must live actively with the situations that have been created, and respond to these situations by further strengthening the great unity between party and people--this colossal force against which all the enemies of socialist Albania have broken their necks. The ideopolitical work of the party and its levers should serve at the same time to raise the revolutionary vigilance of the communists and of the working masses.

It is essential that the work of the party and all its levers should implant among the broad working masses in the cities and in the countryside a broader, more profound and more complete concept of the Marxist-Leninist principle of self-reliance and its implementation on the national scale, as well as in every sector, link and problem of our socialist economy and the country's defense.

The consistent practical implementation of the principle of self-reliance and the surmounting of difficulties and obstacles that we may encounter on our path in the current situation require that the mobilization of all the

working people and the sense of responsibility of each and everyone in the precise fulfillment of tasks should be raised to unprecedented heights. Let the revolutionary thinking and action of the workers, cooperativists, intellectuals, young people, women and of all the working people, led by the communists, erupt in all cells of our society to fulfill and overflow the tasks, to smash the hostile imperialist and revisionist blockade and encirclement, which the Chinese leadership has now joined.

Our further progress on the path of the comprehensive construction of socialism by our own efforts, overcoming all obstacles and difficulties, current and future, requires more than ever that we should become involved with redoubled efforts and that we should raise the technical and scientific revolution to a new qualitative level.

The confrontation of the situations that have been created and the strict fulfillment of all tasks concerning the rapid development of our socialist economy by our own efforts raise also as an imperative the need to take effective measures to further improve the organization and management of our economy, to further revolutionize the method and style of management at all levels, from the basic production units to the central departments.

The further consolidation of the country's defense potential is a task above all other tasks. This requires that all the people, the working class, the cooperated peasantry, the people's intelligentsia, the youth and women of Albania, our servicemen, headed by the communists, implementing the decisions of the Seventh AWP Congress and of the Fifth AWP Central Committee Plenum held this year, as well as Comrade Enver Hoxha's instructions in his speech to the students and cadres of the military schools, should arise like one single body to resolutely and creatively implement all the great and vital tasks of socialist construction and the country's defense, which are indivisible, to thus further steel the People's Socialist Republic of Albania as a fortress that is impregnable against all enemies and against all surprises, to preserve it forever as a brilliant beacon of Marxism-Leninism and socialism.

As a fortress of the dictatorship of the proletariat, under the tested leadership of the AWP and progressing firmly on the path indicated by it, our country will honorably and to the last accomplish its historic mission to prove by its deeds to the proletariat and all the peoples of the world the inexhaustible vitality of the revolutionary ideas of Marxism-Leninism, which make it possible that even a small country, in a situation of multiple imperialist and revisionist siege, can successfully build socialism by its own efforts, defend it and promote it by smashing blockades and overcoming all obstacles.

CSO: 2100

BULGARIA

COMMENTS ON NEW CIVIL DEFENSE UKASE

Admiral Ormanov Review, Comment

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 5, 1978 pp 2-4

[Text] Armed with the Marxist-Leninist theory, the Bulgarian Communist Party is bringing to light at the proper time the requirements of the objective socioeconomic laws earmarking, on this basis, the directions of our overall development.

The means for the preparations for the conduct of a war and the protection of the gains of socialism have not remained out of the scope of the influence exerted by the party and the laws of the armed struggle. This fully applies to civil defense problems as well as part of the integrated system of the country's defense. As the universally acknowledged leading political force, through the supreme organs of the state power the party has the possibility to give its decisions a proper juridical form--Ukases, laws, and others.

The scientific and technical revolution and the revolution in military affairs formulated new and higher requirements concerning the defense of the population and the national economy. The existing local anti-aircraft defense (MPVO) system could not meet such requirements. This made it necessary to reorganize it into a civil defense. This was accomplished by National Assembly Presidium Ukase No 252 of 9 June 1962. Naturally, the reorganization did not consist of a simple change of name. The objectives and tasks of the system were radically changed along with the methods for their implementation, ways and means of work, and involved organs, forces, and funds. In a word, a qualitatively new system appeared.

Ukase No 252 established the Bulgarian Civil Defense as a system of national defense measures implemented to protect the population and the national economy from nuclear, chemical, and bacteriological weapons, and conduct rescue and emergency breakdown-restoration work (SNAVR) in the mass destruction centers.

However, new major changes took place in the period after 1962 both in the means used for attack and the ways and means of conduct of a war as well as in the socioeconomic development of our country. Substantial experience was also acquired in the work of the civil defense system. New aspects and realms of activities arose such as, for example, eliminating the consequences of natural disasters and major production breakdowns, and so on. All this required new substantial changes in the legal base of activities of the civil defense and, specifically, the promulgation of a new civil defense ukase.

With Ukase No 265, dated 9 February 1978, the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic determined clearly and precisely the nature, objectives, and tasks of the civil defense system, its organizational structure, and means for resolving problems in accordance with the stage of building a developed socialist society and the development of military affairs. Its content also reflects the upgraded role of civil defense as a factor of strategic significance in insuring the defense of the country and its survival in an eventual war, determining also its position within the integrated defense system.

What are the new stipulations included in Ukase No 265 of 9 February 1978 concerning civil defense? They are, above all, problems related to defining the content of civil defense, the basic principles of its development and organizational structure, the rights and obligations of its leading organs, and the organization of civil defense training.

The new state document defines the civil defense system of the Bulgarian People's Republic as "part of the country's integrated defense system." Hence a number of important basic requirements: To formulate and develop civil defense theory as an indivisible part of military science in accordance with the socialist military doctrine, and to implement the organization and conduct of civil defense entirely consistently with the plans for the organization and conduct of the armed struggle. This called for the formulation of a new basic stipulation in the ukase: "The direct leadership of civil defense is provided by the minister of national defense . . . The civil defense chief is also a deputy minister of national defense." Basically this insures a single management of the country's defense.

The new Ukase also ratifies the basic principles governing the building of the civil defense system in our country. What are they?

The first deals with planning problems. According to it, civil defense measures are planned and implemented in close interaction with the armed forces.

The second principle calls for civil defense measures to be implemented on a comprehensive and differentiated basis, taking into consideration the administrative-political, economic, and defense significance of settlements and national economic projects. This principle enables us to make more

economical and effective use of material and human resources, and to guide civil defense efforts along the decisive directions insuring the high viability of the main administrative-political and economic centers and projects.

However, in order to respond to this requirement, intensive work must be done not only by the civil defense staff and its regular organs but by all administrative, economic, and other organs and organizations, scientific institutions, and others. Under the guidance of the respective party organs, and on the basis of accessible data, all of them must study the condition of the defense of the projects under their jurisdiction, and to formulate the necessary measures to improve their preparedness for defense in accordance with contemporary requirements and the probable development of the ways and means of conduct of an armed struggle. This means that all interested organs (ministry, department, okrug people's council, obshtina people's council, project, and others) must formulate scientific forecasts on the necessary activities and development of civil defense in the respective area and include such activities in the integrated plans for the socioeconomic development of the respective sector (okrug), combining most effectively any given measure with the necessary measures for protection from modern weapons. This will insure the purposeful and economical utilization of funds allocated for defense measures.

The third basic principle stipulates that civil defense must be organized on the entire territory of the country. State, economic, and public organs and organizations must develop it on the basis of the territorial-production principle and the entire population must become involved in the implementation of its measures. This principle is based on the likelihood and possibility that any center or project in the country's territory may be subjected to the effect of one or another means of attack and the consequent requirement to insure its reliable protection. This principle encompasses the very important stipulation that the civil defense system must be organized not by any random authority but specifically by state, economic, and public organs and organizations, under the guidance and control of the respective party organs.

This principle is exceptionally important, for it links the public with the private interests of the people: The protection of the main, the essential part of the social production forces--the working people. This makes civil defense a truly nationwide project.

The fourth principle calls for the basic measures for the protection of the population and the national economy against mass destruction weapons and other means of attack to be included in the long-term, five-year, and annual plans for the socioeconomic development of the country of the national economic sectors, departments, and people's councils, undertaking their implementation in peacetime.

No reliable protection of the population and the national economy from mass destruction weapons could be insured without observing the stipulations of this principle. Protective installations and individual means for the

protection of the entire population, the safeguarding of material and cultural values, and the development of high resistance of the economy in wartime could not be insured without its strict observance mainly for two considerations: First, because the volume and nature of the defense measures is such that they can not be implemented only during the available time prior to an immediate danger of attack; secondly, because the implementation of such measures involves considerable material outlays which must be planned for and secured as part of the overall means for the development of the country (sector, obshtina, project). For this reason they must be reflected in the integrated plans for socioeconomic development. The inclusion of civil defense measures into the integrated plans insures the possibility to control and implement their fulfillment as an inseparable part of guiding the development of the country (sector, obshtina, project).

The Ukase gives the force of a law to some of the foundations of the organizational structure of the civil defense system and the rights and duties of its main leading organs.

The understanding and awareness of the stipulations of Article 8 of the Ukase are of exceptional importance and significance, namely: In ministries and other departments the management of civil defense shall be provided by the respective ministers and department heads; in okrugs, and city and village obshtinas, by the chairmen of the people's councils; in national economic projects, by their directors (chiefs, chairmen). These stipulations, and the stipulation that "republic, okrug, city, village, and project civil defense services shall be established to guide the implementation of special civil defense measures" call for a reorganization in the thinking, approach, and actions of administrative and economic managers at all levels. It must be understood that the respective ministers and heads of other departments (organizations, people's councils) are responsible for the implementation of civil defense measures, and that such activities are organically related to their functions and are inseparable from all other tasks. They must carry out and implement such activities with the help of the same organs under their jurisdiction with which they implement the national economic tasks assigned to the ministry (department, council), as their structural and indivisible component, rather than separately.

The Ukase further gives the force of law to the ways, means, duration, and terms of civil defense training of the command personnel, the personnel of civil defense formations, and the entire population. The important thing is to realize that no single citizen in the country should be relieved from civil defense training and that the respective ministers, department heads, council chairmen, enterprise directors, and others are responsible for the organization and conduct of the training and preparedness of the cadres. According to the Ukase civil defense training of the leading personnel of the respective ministry or department shall be considered an integral part of the concern for personnel training and will be carried out within the system of departmental courses and civil defense courses and schools set up for this purpose.

Which are the most immediate basic tasks of the administrative and economic managers based on the new civil defense Ukase?

Above all, the work must begin with the study of the Ukase and the regulation on its application. Their basic stipulations must be mastered and a specific content must be given to the rights and obligations of ministers, heads of central departments, chairmen of people's councils executive committees, and enterprise directors so that civil defense activities may effectively become an inseparable part of their daily organizational work.

The heads of ministries, departments, councils, enterprises, and organizations would be unable successfully to carry out their obligations without involving in active management work their subordinate organs (directorates, blocs, administrations, sections, and others) with whose help they provide the overall management of the sector (council, enterprise). For this purpose, however, the personnel of such organs must study the stipulations of the Ukase and the regulation, define their related tasks, and organize their implementation.

On this basis a broader view must be developed on civil defense work. In other words, its measures must be included in the integrated plans for socioeconomic development and be backed by material and financial resources.

However, it would be inconceivable to develop such a scientific view if the chiefs and personnel in charge of its development are unfamiliar with the guiding party and state documents dealing with civil defense problems. This applies to lines of work such as providing the necessary stock of protective facilities; the expedient location of productive capacities and raw material, and commodity stocks with a view to insuring stability in the work of projects and national economic sectors in peace and wartime; supplying the population with individual means of protection, and others.

The most essential requirement, however, is to make civil defense organizational and management work consistent with the stipulations of the Ukase, i.e., chiefs and managers at all levels and of all units must insure, in accordance with the additional long-term, five-year, and annual national economic plans, the long-range and daily management of civil defense measures on a parallel basis and inseparably from the management of production-economic and mass political activities.

On the basis of the Ukase, the respective managers must issue regulations or instructions governing civil defense work in their department (project) and assign to the respective officials specific functions in this direction.

The study of the requirements of the Ukase and the regulation on its application by chiefs at all levels and the formulation of the consequent assignments must be organized and purposeful. In this respect the methodical aid of the corresponding special civil defense organs and staffs should be sought out.

Establishment party committees and party bureaus could provide valuable aid to superiors at all levels. Using means of political influence and party control they are able to energize the study and application of the requirements of the Ukase. Successful use could also be made of departmental and other propaganda means: Newspapers, enterprise newspapers, radio broadcasting centers, and others. They must carry out articles, interviews, statements, and others by the most senior leaders in order to popularize the stipulations of the new civil defense Ukase and the tasks stemming from it.

The new civil defense Ukase is a timely measure taken by our party and state leadership. The implementation of its stipulations will raise to an even higher level preparations for the protection of the population and the national economy from contemporary means of attack.

By Admiral Branimir Ormanov, chief of the Bulgarian People's Republic Civil Defense and deputy minister of national defense.

Legal Point of View Reviewed

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 5, 1978 pp 4-7

[Text] The new Ukase on civil defense in the Bulgarian People's Republic was published in issue No 14 of DURZHAVEN VESTNIK, dated 17 February 1978. It regulates the legal relations which arise and develop within the system for the protection of the population and the national economy. The Ukase is an important stage in the development of our socialist legal organization of civil defense. What are the main aspects of this new juridical act?

Article 1 stipulates that the civil defense of the Bulgarian People's Republic is part of the integrated defense system of the country, covering the following: First, defense measures implemented in peace and wartime to protect the population and the national economy from mass destruction weapons and other means of attack, and carry out rescue and emergency breakdown repair operations in the stricken centers; second, measures for the implementation of rescue and emergency breakdown repair operations in areas effected by natural disasters and major production accidents.

The legal definition of civil defense as "part of the integrated defense system of the country" shows its tremendous role and significance in defending the gains of our socialist homeland. Whereas the previous Ukase No 252 of 1962 defined civil defense merely as a "system of statewide defense measures implemented to protect the population and the national economy against nuclear, chemical, and bacteriological weapons, and the implementation of rescue and breakdown repair operations," the formulation of the text in the new Ukase provides a precise definition which emphasizes, on the one hand, the existence of a state civil defense organization as an indivisible part of the integrated defense system of the country, and, on the other, the implementation of material activities consisting of: a) defense measures implemented in peacetime to protect the population and

the national economy from mass destruction weapons and other means of attack (and not, as formerly stipulated, only from nuclear, chemical, and bacteriological weapons); b) measures for the implementation of rescue and emergency breakdown repair operations in areas effected by natural disasters and major production accidents.

Point 2 of Article 1 reflects an important aspect of the activities of civil defense organs in our country: Their active participation in eliminating the consequences of natural disasters (earthquakes, floods, hurricanes) and major production accidents in industrial enterprises, a factual stipulation not reflected so far in our legal system.

The new Ukase formulates the basic principles on which the civil defense system is structured: Interaction between civil defense and armed forces, and comprehensive and differentiated implementation of civil defense measures; the territorial-production principle; planning; centralized management and one-man command. All these principles are determined by the party's leading role. The activities of the organs in charge of protecting the population and the national economy are implemented under the guidance of BCP committees and organizations of all levels.

Article 2 stipulates that all civil defense measures shall be planned and implemented in a state of close interaction with the armed forces. This stresses the need for joint actions with their staffs, formations, and units. Given the existence of powerful modern weapons which cause tremendous damages to the population the traditional sense of the front and rear concepts disappears. Statistics show that in World War One casualties among the civilian population accounted for five percent of the overall number of casualties, rising to 48 percent in World War Two, and exceeding 90 percent in the war in Vietnam. This precisely determines the increased role of civil defense in preserving the life potential of the belligerent countries.

The principle governing the comprehensive and differentiated implementation of civil defense measures in settlements and national economic projects, based on their administrative-political, economic, and defense significance, is reflected in Article 3. The classification of settlements and, respectively, the categorization of national economic projects, are based on this principle. Measures of varying extent are implemented in terms of the individual groups or categories. By decision of the respective authorized organs additional measures may be implemented in some sites thus improving the stability of their work in wartime.

According to Article 4 the civil defense system shall be organized on the entire territory of the country based on the territorial-production principle, by state, economic, and public organs and organizations. The entire population shall be involved in the implementation of its measures. This text shows the comprehensiveness of the system. Ukase No 213 of 1951 stipulated the building of local anti-aircraft defense organs only in the bigger settlements and national economic projects. This stipulation was

eliminated with Ukase No 252 of 1962 without, however, specifically stipulating that a civil defense system shall be organized on the entire territory of the Bulgarian People's Republic. It is only with Ukase No 265 of 1978 that this omission has been eliminated. The participation of the entire population in carrying out civil defense measures is also defined quite clearly. In fact, this represents the maximum broadening of the range of individuals involved in carrying out specific activities for protecting the population and the national economy (including individuals not subject to civil mobilization). The territorial-production principle is closely linked with the territorial-militia principle. The latter means the implementation of economic functions by civil defense organs and formations in peacetime based on the territorial location of industrial and other enterprises. If necessary, such organs and formations may become part of wartime formations carrying out activities directly related to the production of the population and the national economy.

The new Ukase stipulates that the basic civil defense measures are to be included in the plans for the socioeconomic development of the country, national economic sectors, departments, and people's councils, undertaking their implementation in peacetime. Hence the legal obligation that the planning organs at different levels must coordinate their plans and regulations with civil defense plans and requirements. Departments, economic organizations, and okrug people's councils must submit annually to the Ministry of Finance, along with their draft budget and financial plans estimates for funds planned to finance civil defense measures. The extent of such measures and their implementation deadlines shall be established by the supreme executive and directive organ of the state in our country--the Council of Ministers.

According to Article 6 the overall civil defense guidance shall be provided by the Council of Ministers; the direct guidance shall be provided by the minister of national defense. Ukase No 252 of 1962 granted this right to the chief of civil defense. Now the latter is in charge of the permanent management of this system. He must be a deputy minister of national defense which is yet another manifestation of the requirement of establishing close interaction between the armed forces and civil defense.

Paragraph 2 of the same Article stipulates that the civil defense chief, deputy chiefs, and chief of staff shall be appointed by Ukase of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic. This is a logical extension of our constitutional stipulation, as Article 93, points 10 and 11, of the constitution stipulate that the members of the State Committee for Defense and the high command of the armed forces shall be appointed and relieved from their duties exclusively by the state council.

The orders, directives, and instructions issued by the civil defense chief on problems of preparing the defense of the population and the national economy shall be mandatory to the heads of ministries, other departments, people's councils, organizations, and private citizens. This legally

reflects the principle of one-man command within the civil defense system insuring maximum operativeness and responsibility for the implementation of all measures in this area.

The only correct stipulation on providing leadership in ministries, other departments, organizations, okrugs, obshtinas, and national economic projects has been raised to the level of a legal norm: Such leadership has been entrusted to the respective manager. It is natural for precisely the peacetime managers to conduct such activities, for most civil defense measures are carried out in peacetime. On the other hand, the texts of Article 8 and the subsequent Articles remind us of the importance of such measures and of the tremendous attention which must be paid to them today. This is also the basis of a strict duty of such managers: Regardless of the existence of staffs all of them must be properly familiar with problems related to protecting the population and the national economy in order to manage civil defense in their units knowledgeably.

Speaking more concretely, what are the main duties of the economic managers? Above all, they are responsible for the elaboration, planning, and implementation of civil defense measures in their departments, organizations, or national economic projects. Furthermore, they insure the training of the leading personnel, specialists, formations, and workers and employees not included in such formations; they plan and implement measures aimed at upgrading the reliability of national economic projects for work in wartime; they guide and are responsible for the organization and implementation of scientific research related to civil defense problems; participate in the drafting and coordination of legal civil defense documents; secure funds for the equipment and maintenance of safety installations; and secure funds for the conduct of civil defense exercises. A number of other obligations exist as stipulated in the various laws. According to Article 9 the heads of departments and economic organizations are directly responsible for their implementation.

The next Article regulates the development of civil defense services. The Council of Ministers may assign the functions of republic services to some ministries and other departments. People's councils services shall be set up by decision of the executive committees, with the agreement of the corresponding council of the settlement's system. The possibility to set up services at economic projects by decision of their managers is stipulated. Civil defense services may be set up on the basis of peacetime services. They are guided in their work by regulations issued by the departments which have created them. Their specialized activities are of great importance to the quality implementation of measures for the protection of the population and the national economy.

Article 11 deals with a basic problem: The creation of formations mandatorily including all citizens not subject to call-up or mobilization in the armed forces, aged 16 to 60 (55 for women, excluding women with children under 7 and women-medical personnel with children under 3).

Paragraph 2 calls for the creation of increased readiness formations for rescue and emergency breakdown repair operations in the case of natural disasters and major production accidents. The elimination of the consequences of earthquakes in 1977 indicated that along with army units civil defense formations are the main forces capable of acting effectively in such critical situations.

The final paragraph of Article 11 contains a general stipulation regarding civil mobilization: All citizens included in civil defense formations shall be considered civilly mobilized on the basis of a general administrative act.

The imperative stipulation of Article 12, paragraph 1, which calls for universal mandatory training in ways and means of protection from mass destruction weapons and other means of attack, the other paragraphs describe the respective forms of training of the various categories of individuals within the civil defense system. The command personnel shall be trained at rallies and courses during non-working or working hours, over a period of no more than five days. The command personnel of formations shall be trained no more than seven days per year. Individual categories of specialists, and civil defense chiefs and commanders may be asked to attend training and retraining exercises totalling no more than 15 days or, in individual cases, as many as 45 days, once every five years.

The training of such members of the management and command personnel shall be provided in civil defense or departmental courses organized by decision of ministries, other departments, and executive committees of okrug people's councils.

The formations' personnel shall be trained at rallies and exercises (no courses) during working or non-working time, lasting no more than two days or, in exceptional cases, no more than three days per year. Such training shall be based on programs approved by the civil defense chief.

Citizens not included in the formations such as, for example, those with army mobilization assignments, and others, may be recruited to participate in comprehensive civil defense exercises.

Penalties for the violation of the Ukase or of regulations, orders, or other directives issued on its basis will be stricter (compared with Ukase No 252 of 1962). The amount of the fine is raised from 60 to 100 leva. This administrative penalty is applied unless the culprit faces a stricter penalty according to another law. Such violations shall be established with documents drawn up by the civil defense chiefs of staff (no stipulation as to rank), to be followed by the promulgation of penal decrees by the chairmen of executive committees of okrug people's councils as okrug civil defense chiefs. Appeals shall be based on the procedure of the Law on Administrative Violations and Punishments.

Ukase No 265 of 1978 is a basic legal document establishing social relations in the realm of Bulgarian civil defense. The principles and norms of decisive importance to the protection of the population and the national economy have been given a legal form.

The promulgation of the Ukase represents the implementation of one of the main functions of our socialist state, in accordance with Article 3 of the constitution, in organizing the protection of the country's national independence, state sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

Ukase No 265 of 1978 issued by the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic is the legal manifestation of the concern of the party and state leadership for the further improvement of the civil defense system in the Bulgarian People's Republic.

By Lyubomir Mechkarov, jurist, instructor at the Organization for the Protection of the Population and the National Economy Department, Kl. Okhridskiy Sofia University.

5003

CSO: 2200

BULGARIA

FORTHCOMING TEXTBOOK ON CIVIL DEFENSE REVIEWED

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 5, 1978 p 28

[Review of the textbook "Grazhdanska Otbrana--Organizatsiya na Zashtitata na Naselenieto i Narodnoto Stopanstvo (GO-OZNNS)" [Civil Defense--Organization of the Protection of the Population and the National Economy (GO-OZNNS)] by Professor Aleksandur Simeonov, doctor of technical sciences, and head of the GO-OZNNS Department at the V. I. Lenin Higher Machine-Electrical Institute: "Will There Be Civil Defense Textbooks?"]

[Text] Timidly an elderly man entered the editorial room. His 70 years of life were etched on his lined face. He hastened to introduce himself:

"My name is Nikola Dukhlev. Excuse me to bother you with a personal matter but could you tell me where I could find a civil defense textbook?"

He told us that some 10 days ago his niece had come from the provinces for an examination at the Pedagogical Institute. She came to Sofia in advance to look for publications on civil defense problems as well. Dukhlev and his niece made the rounds of bookstores and libraries, asked friends and acquaintances, yet was unable to find a textbook on the subject anywhere. He had come to the editors to ask if, should he fail to locate a textbook, if at least some articles could be found to enable his niece to prepare for the forthcoming examination.

This was no isolated case. We are asked by citizens, students, heads of training groups, and teachers: Why are there no civil defense textbooks? This led us to investigate whether such textbooks were to be issued. We were informed that this very year a textbook will be published on the general aspects of the subject "Civil Defense--Organization of the Protection of the Population and the National Economy" (GO-OZNNS) for all higher schools. Furthermore, the Higher Institute of Architecture and Construction is preparing a textbook discussing specific problems of student civil defense training by the school, while the Higher Medical Institute will issue a textbook on medical-sanitary protection. A textbook on this subject for the agricultural higher educational institutions is also being prepared.

On the surface the possibilities are optimistic. However, the following question remains unclear: Will such textbooks be published on time and large editions? Will not they become out of print in the very year of publication, considering the great needs? The attention of the competent authorities should be drawn on this question.

What is the content of the new civil defense textbook? The question was asked of Professor Aleksandur Simeonov, doctor of technical sciences, and head of the GO-OZNNS chair at the V. I. Lenin Higher Machine-Electrical Institute, who was also the scientific advisor of the group of authors of the textbook. Following is his statement:

According to the Voenno Izdatelstvo Plan, the textbook "Grazhdanska Otbrana --Organizatsiya na Zashtitata na Naselenieto i Narodnoto Stopanstvo (GO-OZNNS)" will be published at the end of June 1978. The textbook will be for students of higher educational institutions throughout the country studying the subject "Organization of the Protection of the Population and the National Economy (OZNNS)."

The topics have been developed in accordance with modern student training requirements. However, the textbook could be used by a broad range of readers as well engaged or interested in civil defense problems. It is a particularly valuable aid to teachers and trainees in the centers and courses for the training of leading cadres within the civil defense system. The mathematical models of the described phenomena and processes may be used according to the previous level of training reached by the trainees.

The textbook was written in accordance with the formulated and approved curriculum for the OZNNS subject--general section--for VUZ students. The extracurricular expansions are for the benefit of those interested in a more intensive study of the material. The topics deal, above all, with the physical meaning of the phenomena under consideration after which, wherever possible, the occurring processes are mathematically formalized and useful practical conclusions are drawn.

The textbook consists of 12 chapters.

Chapter one--"Nature of Modern Warfare. Tasks and Organizational Structure of Civil Defense"--considers the Marxist-Leninist theory of war, reasons for the outbreak of war in general and in the current stage of development of human society, and the nature of modern war. This is the basis for the description of the role and tasks of civil defense in protecting the population and the national economy. The principles on which civil defense is based and the organizational structure of its units in the industrial site are given.

Chapter two--"Theoretical Foundations of the Nuclear Weapon"--discusses problems related to the structure of the atom, types of nuclear reactions, geometric form of the nuclear substance, and structure and principles

governing the effect of the atom, hydrogen, and neutron bomb. A classification of nuclear explosions is given. The chapter describes the theory of similitude in its hydrodynamic aspect and defines nuclear blasts.

Chapter three deals with the striking factors of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and inflammatory substances. Each type of weapon, characteristics of striking factors, and protective means are considered separately.

Chapter four provides brief information on the instruments for radiation and chemical reconnaissance and dosimetric control.

Chapters five and six deal with problems related to basic ways and means for protecting the population from mass destruction weapons and increasing the stability of the national economy for work in wartime. It presents the modern concepts of means for protecting the population from the impact of mass destruction weapons, means for upgrading the resistance of the national economy and methods for the study and analysis of such resistance at individual production enterprises.

Chapters seven and eight discuss the activities of civil defense forces in organizing and conducting reconnaissance in the areas of strikes.

Chapters nine and ten discuss some of the basic problems resolved by the civil defense system--organization and conduct of rescue and emergency breakdown repair operations in a stricken area, and activities of staffs and formations in removing the consequences of natural disasters or major production accidents.

Chapter 11 describes the nature and content of the moral-political and psychological training of the civil defense personnel and the population.

Chapter 12 provides mathematical models for the study of operations for optimizing processes in the organization of the defense of the population and the national economy. Certain tasks related to the optimizing of a number of processes are considered such as the evacuation and dispersion of the population with and without consideration of the armed enemy influence, and services in a critical situation.

The textbook has been written in a logical sequence in a clear and accessible language which facilitates the mastering of the individual topics.

5003

CSO: 2200

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CSSR RETURNEE CITES 'ANTI-CSSR ACTIVITIES' IN U.S.

[Editorial Report AU] Prague PRACE in Czech on 4 August on page 3 carries a 1,800-word statement by Jozef Dano, a Czechoslovak refugee and naturalized U.S. citizen, who recently returned from the United States to the CSSR. Dano delivered his statement at a press conference in Bratislava on 3 August.

Dano's statement opens with his personal data. He was born 21 July 1928 in Nitra, Slovakia. Finished secondary school and "worked in engineering." In 1953, influenced by Western propaganda, he fled to Austria and shortly afterward to the FRG, where he worked for the Labor Service Company as a guard of U.S. stores in Frankfurt. The majority of the guard units consisted of "former Foreign Legion mercenaries, mainly Poles, who after World War II did not return to their fatherland for diverse reasons. Because of "unbearable conditions" which prevailed in the unit, he left and began work as a gas station attendant. At the same time, he applied for emigration to Brazil, Canada and Australia, "but apparently I was not of interest to them and thus they did not allow me to emigrate," Dano's statement says. In 1956 he immigrated to the United States with the aid of the National Catholic World Council and of the American fund for Czechoslovak refugees. He settled in the Czech district of New York. After quite some time he succeeded in securing a job in a factory, but the pay was low, "much lower than the minimum necessary." In 1957 he got a job with the "Lido Corporation," a shop in the UN building, as a clerk. After a while he became "boss," Dano said. Dano said that as was the majority of emigres, he also was "under police surveillance" and, in 1959 he was asked to appear at the FBI office on 2d Ave and 70th Street, where he was interrogated by FBI Agent Pissiak. This was just the beginning, Dano said. Later he was visited quite often by FBI agents who wanted information from him about "my employees, UN workers and the customers" of the shop.

Many emigres told him that they were "systematically pestered by secret police," who forced them to supply information about other emigres. "But the FBI also has voluntary collaborators--for example, Martin Kvetko, Jan Boldis, Visnovsky, and others," Dano said.

In 1962 Dano became a naturalized U.S. citizen and in 1970, homesick, he visited the CSSR, and the progress and changes for the better he saw there made him want to return home again.

Dano goes on to say that former Czechoslovak UN employees--Jiri Nedela, Alexander Zemanek, Karel Kral and others--belonged to those who kept besmudging the CSSR, while others--Brchnel, Makel and Dudrik--became FBI informers.

In another part of his statement Dano describes the "hostile activity and untrue propaganda" of the World Congress of Slovaks, an organization ruled by a handful of former Hlinka [Slovak fascist organization in World War II] supporters, and says that "church [knezska] emigration" also plays a very important role in the World Congress of Slovaks. Some of the most active people--when it comes to organizing hostile actions against the CSSR--are Radio Free Europe's Anton Hlinka; chief organizer of subversive activity against the CSSR Pavol Hnilica; Bishop Andrej Grutka; Jesuits Felix Litva and Michal Lacko; and others. Eugen Loebel, an old Zionist, is a "very suitable" contact between the World Congress of Slovaks and institutions carrying out hostile activity against the CSSR and other socialist countries. It is well known that Jan Hvasta, secretary of the World Congress of Slovaks, has been a CIA agent for several years now.

During his long stay in the United States, Dano says, he also had the opportunity to learn of the activity of another emigre organization--the Council of Free Czechoslovakia--under the leadership of Kvetko, Povolny, Horak, Luza, Busek, Bartos and others. It poses as a representative of the Czechoslovak people abroad--"for the American secret service's money, of course."

Dano further said that "one of the Radio Free Europe employees, post-1948 Czechoslovak emigrant, a certain Jeff Endrst, works in the UN secretariat and fulfills the U.S. special services' tasks not only against the representatives of the socialist states but also against representatives of the capitalist states in the United Nations."

Concluding his statement, Dano said that "during the current visit" he asked the CSSR authorities to return him his former nationality and that he asked to be permitted to make "this public statement, while making no secret of the fact that I handed over to the appropriate Czechoslovak bodies and institutions information and documents on anti-Czechoslovak activity abroad."

CSO: 2400

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CONTROVERSY AROUND PRAGUE SPRING MANIFESTO REVEALED

Rome LISTY in Czech No 3-4, Jul 78 pp 30-33

[Article: "Storm Around 2,000 Words"]

[Text] Thurs, 27 Jun 78--The parliament had just discussed amendment of the Press Law--the Prague newspapers MLADA FRONTA, PRACE and ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY published the manifest, "Two Thousands Words Belonging to Workers, Farmers, Officials, Scientists, Artists and Everyone Else."

People in the CPCZ Central Committee building on the Kiev Brigade Quay had the feeling as if lightning had struck out of the blue sky. No one there had the slightest knowledge that something like that was in preparation. Secretary Cestmir Cisar was deeply offended since none of the signatories had mentioned the manifesto to him. He was exceedingly proud of the trust he enjoyed within the cultural circles, and now, this had to happen to him! In the first moment he yelled at his closest collaborators: Now it has been shown what sense all the work with the cultural and press aktiv made; what mutual trust exists. When they present one with a fait accompli, this way, the patient negotiations are over....

The hornet's nest had been disturbed. Whoever was around in the National Assembly, the CPCZ Central Committee secretariat, the Straka Academy was set into intense movement and the highest state of readiness, their nervousness increased hourly. Only one person remained calm that morning and he got into the maelstrom of events a half day late--Dubcek. It happened as follows....:

After lengthy discussion Dubcek finally became convinced that he must appear regularly on radio and on the television screen. The taping of his first television speech was scheduled for Thursday morning 27 June.

In consultations at the television [studio] they entrusted Dubcek's appearance to the director Latal, in spite of the fact that he never was a party

member. He was, however, a very calm, judicious and well balanced man with considerable experience in his field. Director Latal prepared the taping session carefully. He requested Dubcek's closest collaborators to give him details concerning Dubcek's character traits and habits. Dubcek read his speeches from a piece of paper, expressed his thoughts in long, unclear sentences, was not able to speak off the cuff, seldom dared to extemporize, his glasses slipped down his nose, he spoke haltingly and, in fact, had never faced the camera before. Behind Dubcek's lack of dexterity was, however, hidden also the charm of his personality, bound by a number of mannerisms of the Communist functionary. He became most evocative when he came "up to tempo" and in his enthusiasm forgot about the papers. The cuirass of carefully calculated phrases suddenly burst and Dubcek's speech radiated tenacity, a depth of inner conviction, fire.

Director Latal decided to respect Dubcek's deeply rooted and insurmountable habits, not to hide or to retouch anything in his speech. Quite to the contrary, he tried to convert inadequacies into merits. Thus Dubcek was supposed to keep up his falling glasses with a finger, to read from the paper, to speak haltingly, searching for words.... All Latal wanted was to get Dubcek to face the camera at least once, speaking to viewers in a simple manner and to ask them to engage in a dialog with him.

The building of the former Barnabite cloister on Hradcany Square was selected for the taping session. Dubcek knew it well because he had taken part in various conferences and commissions there and Latal believed that he would feel better there than in an unfamiliar television studio.

The television technical staff moved into a ground floor room of the Barnabites cloisters Thursday morning. The general manager of Czechoslovak Television and deputy of the National Assembly, Jiri Pelikan, arrived carrying with him a copy of LITERARNI NOVINY, which he had started to read. Some other people glanced at it, but no time was left for discussion. Dubcek arrived with a little delay and the taping session began.

"I do not know whether I'll be able to read it, most of it I have struck out again," he smiled while sitting down and pulling the papers with the prepared speech out of his pocket. It was obvious that he really had thought it over for a long time. Some pages were adorned by darts and unreadable addenda in longhand, certain expressions had been changed five or six times.

The end of his appearance had to be retaped for technical reasons and director Latal used this short interruption to ask Dubcek to forget about the papers: "Upon your arrival you told us that you are receiving lots of letters. Possibly you might mention that you will answer the most important of them directly on TV in the future."

Dubcek hesitated, but then for 5 minutes silently and with a worried expression he added several new sentences to his notes. Finally he declared

that he was ready. All the people were skeptical, believing that he would again read, but Dubcek spoke while facing the camera, the spark was visible, he spoke of letters he and the Central Committee were receiving, he referred to them as evidence of mutual understanding, he excused himself for not having been able to clarify all the problems people are interested in and promised that they would meet more often on the screen from now on. Latal radiated satisfaction.

The taping session ended around 1300. The members of the TV staff surrounded Dubcek. Someone pushed the latest issue of LITERARNI NOVINY under his nose and requested his signature under the caricature of the first page. The drawing depicted Dubcek as a doctor. In front of him was a pregnant woman with a Phrygian cap--the symbol of the Republic. Underneath was the following inscription: "It should be delivered in the ninth month, provided that no complications occur." Next to the drawing was an editorial with the headline "Two Thousand Words."

Dubcek was getting ready to give his autograph, when someone asked him whether he knew what he was signing his name under.

"I'll tell you something," said Dubcek with his dreamy expression. "Not long ago I was in Gottwaldov. I had a speech there and afterward a young man met me in order to hand me a letter from his father. That old comrade chided me in that letter because I had allowed the party to deteriorate and everything is falling apart and other similar talk. His son tried to excuse himself, he said I should not be angry with him, but he would appreciate my signing that letter. Otherwise his father would not believe that he really handed it over to me to read. So I signed, what else was I supposed to do"? Dubcek and Pelikan then had a short conversation which was interrupted by an urgent telephone call from the Central Committee. Dubcek then cautiously asked Pelikan:

"Don't you know what is happening with the press? I got a message at the hotel requesting me to come to the Central Committee at 1300, that it is urgent. Supposedly in the parliament, but I do not know what it is all about."

Pelikan did not take part in the National Assembly session because of Dubcek's speech and thus he could not know that General Kodaj and other deputies had caused a scandal because of the "Two Thousands Words" manifesto and had interpellated the government as well as the party leadership. Dubcek took his leave and went to the CPCZ Central Committee building. At the main entrance he was stopped by two Slovak women, an old mother with her daughter who waited there to be admitted by some official: "Mother, look," said the daughter, "this is Mr Dubcek! Please, Mr Dubcek...." And they did not leave him alone. They were from East Slovakia. The municipal national committee had forced the old mother to move out of her house and so they came with their complaint to Prague....

Dubcek managed to enter his office shortly before 1400 and only there he discovered that the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee had been in session since 1300, discussing the "Two Thousand Words" manifesto. At the session he encountered a pandemonium of a violent discussion.

Nobody really knew who convened the presidium without the first secretary's knowledge, but it seems that it was Drahomir Kolder. The storm had developed in the parliament already in the morning and it shifted from there to the Central Committee. Kolder tried to play first fiddle in the National Assembly, he suggested immediate occupation of the radio and television [studios], a declaration of extraordinary measures and he yelled that now it will be shown who sides with whom, allegedly now every one will be forced to admit his sympathies and whoever should defend the article will also clearly show his counterrevolutionary sympathies....

The very same atmosphere pervaded the Central Committee building. The apparatchiks became lively, they were running through the corridors and asked each other in excited voices: "Did you read it? Did you hear? Do you already know? What do you say to that"?

In front of the presidium's conference room on the first floor the worried collaborators of the "progressive" functionaries gathered. "...and he did not want to speak to us at all," recounted Josef Smrkovsky's personal secretary. "He held us like this by the lapels, shook us and yelled: Do you know what this means? The next moment the tanks will be here, the tanks!... It was impossible to speak to him, we tried in vain to calm him down...."

The session of the presidium had to be interrupted around 1800. There was a ceremonial assembly scheduled to meet in the evening in the House of the Artists, commemorating the anniversary of the merger of the Social Democratic Party with the CPCZ and Dubcek was supposed to appear as the main speaker. Dubcek's secretariat ordered television to cancel the speech taped in the Barnabites cloisters in the morning, they said tomorrow they would give notification of whether and when it would be broadcast. Pelikan objected against possible "addenda" to the speech and suggested instead a discussion on the manifesto, to be broadcast after Dubcek's speech with the participation of a member of the party leadership, as well as the authors and signatories of the manifesto. To the ceremonial speech given that evening in the House of Artists--which was to be broadcast by the radio and TV--Dubcek quickly had to also add a critical passage on the "Two Thousand Words" manifesto.

CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Alois Indra sent a telex to all kraj and okres CPCZ committees the very same evening informing them that the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium considers the "Two Thousand Words" a counter-revolutionary platform. He added that the presidium will discuss the matter further and they will be informed later of its resolution.

Upon return from the House of the Artists the session reconvened and lasted almost till morning. Representatives of the creative unions, Eduard

Goldstucker, Ladislav Helge and others arrived in the CPCZ Central Committee building during the night, they spoke in the corridors to Dubcek, Smrkovsky and some other secretaries and members of the presidium. They tried to talk them out of the idea that the manifesto was a counterrevolutionary document, they explained the intentions of its authors. This feverish discussion bore its fruit: A resolution passed by the presidium in the morning clearly rejected "Two Thousand Words," it, nevertheless, admitted subjectively the good intentions of its authors and signatories. It maintained only that the manifesto could be used by counterrevolutionary forces....

The next day, on Friday, the television [studio] urgently requested instructions how to use the taped speech of Dubcek. Workers of his secretariat were unable to reply, they merely repeated that the presidium had charged Dubcek with adding a rejection of the "Two Thousand Words" manifesto to his speech. Dubcek finally appeared at 1100. He hesitated a while, having heard that it would be technically possible to tape an additional declaration, but that it would have been apparent. A second possibility remained: To retape the whole speech. Dubcek paced the room in deep thought, then he waved his arm:

"So what, I already said it last evening. It was on radio as well as on TV, wasn't it? Broadcast it the way it is. There is no contradiction...."

Dubcek's TV speech was broadcast with a 1-day delay on Friday after the main edition of the Television News. And it was good that he did not mention the "Two Thousand Words" in it. The morning is wiser than the evening: the calm, judicious tenor of Dubcek's speech was a healing ointment for stirred up public opinion and people took it to mean that Dubcek was keeping at a distance the overhasty standpoint taken by the presidium under violent pressure by the conservatives.

"Two Thousand Words" had its long and dramatic epilogue. The anti-Dubcek wing felt its opportunity and--reassured by the forced resolution taken by the presidium--it started a broadly based counteraction. It seemed to them that they still could foil a takeover by progressive forces during the special okres and kraj conferences and they bet everything on a single card. Alois Indra played the central role in that whole campaign.

Indra was in charge of the organization department in the secretariat of the CPCZ CC and had concentrated in his hands all the strings of the bifurcated party apparatus in the krajs and okreses. A considerable part of the paid functionaries supported him with all diligence, being afraid that they could lose their privileged positions during the conferences.

The influence of Indra's group was considerable. There were experienced apparatchiks in his staff who had perfectly mastered the technique of manipulation of lower party organs. Indra's department issued binding directives to the agendas of the meetings of the basic organizations and

conferences and the selection of delegates, interpreted political directives, issued prescriptions on how to interpret resolutions of the higher party organs. All reports "from below" were concentrated in Indra's staff, requests, suggestions, criticism, which Indra according to his own judgment and interest presented--duly prepared--to the secretariat and presidium.

The organization department worked out the plans for sending out delegates of the CPCZ Central Committee to the annual meetings and conferences and since it was well informed about the situation and mood in individual okreses and krajs, it was also able to place them purposefully. It knew exactly where to send an old experienced conservative fighter, where a progressive politician would encounter stronger resistance, where a discredited functionary would have the best possibilities to be convincing and thus to keep his position, etc.

It is true that other secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee also had a strong influence within the sectors they were in charge of, but they were in control of only a certain part of the power sphere, even if an important one--economic sectors, culture, ideology. Indra's position was that of superiority and his field of activity much broader: Since he was in charge of internal party activity, he penetrated all parts of the power sphere. Moreover, he had quick operational connection with the whole party apparatus. By means of the daily dispatch, whose sovereign lord he was, Indra spoke to all the kraj secretaries simultaneously on a daily basis and passed directives by telex to the okres secretaries. It was a kind of permanent conference of the nucleus of the paid party apparatus. Whenever other departments wanted to contact lower echelons, they had to speak to Indra's staff which filtered all the information, simultaneously gaining full knowledge about the activity of the other secretaries and other departments of the CPCZ CC.

It is only in this connection that we may clearly see that the telex on the "Two Thousand Words" manifesto which was sent after the first, unfinished part of the presidium's session had to inevitably lead to terrific confusion. According to Indra's "information," which he had sent already in the evening, the manifesto had been clearly and definitely condemned as a counterrevolutionary pamphlet. "Mistakenly," or as it happened, the telex looked as if it were the final viewpoint of the presidium and the note that the matter was under further scrutiny necessarily gave the impression that only a verbal formulation of the communique was involved as well as measures to be taken against the manifesto's authors.

After an all-night discussion, the presidium finally adopted--as we have seen--a much milder resolution than that interpreted by Indra. This resolution was published the next day and--accompanied by a much calmer and circumspect declaration by the chairmanship of the government--it caused a

double reaction: the kraj and okres secretariates bombarded the party's center by requests inquiring which version was supposed to be valid, "Indra's telex" or the published resolution. They blamed the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee for lack of consistency and the party secretaries indicated that they considered Indra's directive binding; the journalists, on the other hand, attacked Indra because of his high-handed misrepresentation of the presidium's standpoint.

The situation was by no means simple and clear, the truth is that cold winds blew once more through the Central Committee and the Novotny-era manners were alive again. Even some members of the progressive wing succumbed to panic and tried--at least for a while--to face their problems in the old way. Cisar called Dusan Havlicek, chief of the press section, on Friday morning and in an energetic voice which did not allow for objections, ordered him to convene a meeting of all editors-in-chief and responsible leading workers of the radio and TV and to give them a strict decision of the presidium: Communists in the press, radio and television are ordered to respect fully the presidium's standpoint toward the "Two Thousand Words" and to publish only those resolutions which support said standpoint. They are personally responsible for fulfillment of this task.

The chief of the press section mutinied. He declared to Cisar that his instruction disagrees with his conscience, that it is at variance with the principles of contemporary party policy and that he considers it an attempt to renew press censorship. After a rather sharp exchange of views, he agreed to pass the directive to the journalists without comment, but that he would not defend it.

The hastily convened meeting of journalists listened to the "directive," then there was a tense silence. Finally the editor-in-chief of MLADA FRONTA, Miroslav Jelinek, spoke:

"Tell Cisar or the presidium that their directive cannot be fulfilled. Our offices received hundreds of resolutions during this day, but almost all --with the exception of two or three--clearly welcome and support the "Two Thousand Words."

The other journalists quickly took Jelinek's side. It was shown that in all newspaper offices the same situation prevailed: the number of resolutions and letters, signed by the thousands of citizens who supported the "Two Thousand Words" vastly exceeded the handful of signatures supporting the standpoint taken by the CPCZ Central Committee's Presidium. By a strange coincidence the latter signatures were almost exclusively originated by the party Public Security organizations and nobody knew at that time how to explain it. Any discussion was useless. The press section wrote a brief report on the number of resolutions pro and con and presented it to Cisar. Cisar--not any longer excited--only shrugged.

Newspapers, radio and television published reactions to the "Two Thousand Words" as well as to the CPCZ CC Presidium's standpoint in exactly same ratio as indicated by the influx of the spontaneous resolution and letters.

Indra was enraged and personally demanded an explanation why the press section did not insure the presidium's directive. He was answered that the press cannot publish "desirable" resolutions in a situation when only those--according to Indra "undesirable"--are available. After all, freedom of the press is codified in our country and journalists did not abuse that by so much as a hint. "Should the comrades of the press lack suitable material," declared Indra self-satisfied, "they should contact our department. We can serve them: We have more than enough resolutions supporting the standpoint of the presidium"!

Partly that was true and rather typical for that particular situation. The conservative-leaning party security organizations and the army, or better said, their committees, as well as certain municipal and street organizations, above all, however, meeting of the paid okres and kraj apparatus of the party turned with confidence as usual to Indra's department, where they perceived support. A more detailed scrutiny of the resolutions offered by Indra showed that their authors did not really support the presidium's standpoint, but rather the standpoint implied by Indra's famous telex, some sentences of which had been literally copied. The remaining question was why the majority of these resolutions was sent by party organizations or simply by commanders of the Public Security. It was as simple as Columbus' egg. In a number of okreses, Indra's staff did not have a direct telex connection with the okres CPCZ secretariats and therefore sent them its urgent dispatches by means of the okres commanders of the Public Security, who had a permanent telex connection. Before the okres secretary of the party could read Indra's directives, their contents were already known to the members of the party security organization. And since these organizations traditionally belonged among the most conservative, they hurried--sometimes only their commanders without rank and file knowledge--to fulfill Indra's directives.

Thus it happened that Indra was backed by few policemen and the "Two Thousand Words" by majority of the nation.

CSO: 2400

REORGANIZATION OF BRATISLAVA JUDICIARY EXPLAINED

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Jun 78 p 4

[Interview with JUDr Julius Matecny, chairman of the Bratislava city court, by E. Ivancik]

[Text] On 1 July a new law passed by the Federal Assembly concerning the changes in and the amendments to the law on the organization of courts and election of judges as well as the law on the procuracy, the penal system and the notary system, will become effective. Also on the same day a new law of the Slovak National Council goes into effect, changing and amending the law regulating the seats and districts of okres and kraj courts of the SSR. According to these legal measures the individual districts of the Slovak capital city of Bratislava--similarly as in Prague--will have four new district courts, district prosecutors' offices and offices of the state notaries. Part of the jurisdiction in the territory of Bratislava City is being transferred from the existing Kraj court and the office of the kraj prosecutor to the Bratislava city court which will have the authority of the kraj court, and to the office of the city prosecutor which will have the authority of the office of the kraj prosecutor. We discussed these important changes with JUDr Julius Matecny, chairman, Bratislava city court.

[Question] On the basis of what legal regulations is the system of courts, prosecutors' offices and state notaries' offices in the Slovak capital city of Bratislava brought in line with the structure of party organs, national committees, social organizations and institutions? What was the primary reason for this reorganization?

[Answer] I can list several reasons. First, I must state that the organization of the courts in the CSSR relates to the territorial organization of the state as stipulated in Law No 36/1960 Zb., concerning the territorial division of the country. This means that the organization of the courts is basically the same as the organization of the national committees of the appropriate levels. Until now the difference was in the territorial organization of the courts in the territory of the Slovak capital city of Bratislava, which, as a capital city of the SSR, is a political and economic center constantly growing and increasing the number of its inhabitants. Over 60,000 working people commute to Bratislava to work each day. Tourism is on the rise, too. All this

greatly affects the growing caseload of the court, especially of its civil section. Bratislava city court, by its scope and caseload, has become our busiest court of its type. This had led to difficulties in management and control and to negative phenomena so far as the speed and quality of the proceedings are concerned.

[Question] Can you illustrate what you have just said by concrete data for the past year or for the first months of 1978?

[Answer] The city court handled 3,600 criminal cases, approximately 9,600 civil cases and almost 2,100 surrogate cases last year. In addition, it also handled other matters, such as injunctions [rozkazne kokonanie] or enforcing its decisions. Very extensive also is the supervision carried out by the office of the prosecutor over legality of the work and decisions of the national committees and the organs of the National Security Corps. During the first 5 months of 1978 the city court received 5,229 civil and surrogate cases and disposed of some 5,000. No case should require more than 2 1/2 months. In fact, however, it takes 4 1/2 months to dispose of a case. In addition, of the civil cases still on the docket, 46.4 percent are older than 6 months. Up to 57 trial sections [senaty] were active at the city court lately, which made managing and controlling activity very difficult.

[Question] During the debate and the voting on these regulations, the meetings of the Federal Assembly and the Slovak National Council heard specific demands calling for improvement in the proceedings and decision-making of the courts.

[Answer] We are fully aware of that. The new reorganization creates basically better conditions for work, for handling cases in time, for improvement in the proceedings and decision-making and for better cooperation between all district and city organs which is necessary and very complex. After all, the courts and prosecutors' offices closely cooperate with other state organs, especially with the national committees and social organizations which, by their participation in the judicial process, contribute to strengthening the educational influence of the courts.

[Question] The amended law of the Slovak National Council only generally determines the seats of the district courts, using the term "capital city of the SSR, Bratislava." However, I hear that in future the court's seats will be brought closer to the inhabitants of their districts. Where are, or will be, the seats of the Bratislava courts?

[Answer] Neither in Prague nor in Bratislava have the seats of the district courts been located directly in the districts. The territorial spread of the city, the traffic situation, and problems of finding suitable facilities have not permitted having the district courts' seats in the districts. The seat of the Bratislava city court and the Bratislava

1 and 2 district courts is in the Judicial Palace. The district court of Bratislava 3 is temporarily located in the neighboring district at Bajkalska Street No 27. After conversion of the building at Vajnorska and Sadova Street the court will be located in its own district. The district court of Bratislava 4, by being located at Leningrad Street No 7, has been brought closer to its own district. Its location is accessible to the citizens, especially those who reside behind the Danube River at Petrzelka and in the neighboring communities.

[Question] The above reorganization is connected to the decree of the Slovak Minister of Justice of last May which regulates concentration of certain functions of the district courts and the offices of state notaries in the Slovak capital city of Bratislava. What is the concrete meaning of all this?

[Answer] Traffic criminal cases, which would normally fall under jurisdiction of the appropriate district court within the territory of the Slovak capital city of Bratislava, will be handled by the district court in Bratislava. All requests [doziadania] will be handled by the district court in Bratislava 2, located in Zahradnicka Street No 10. All requests on behalf of the state notaries will be handled by the office of the State Notary in Bratislava 2 whose is identical with that of the district court in Bratislava 2. The land registers for the territory of the Slovak capital and for the territorial district of the Office of the State Notary in Bratislava-Suburb and the railroad registers for the territorial districts of the offices of the state notaries in the entire SSR will be kept by the Office of the State Notary in Bratislava 1. The enterprise registers for the territorial district of the Slovak capital city of Bratislava and the West Slovak Kraj will be kept by the district court in Bratislava 1.

[Question] As it follows from our interview, the new reorganization makes it possible to have courts in the Slovak metropolis fulfill, on time and well, their demanding tasks connected with the maintenance of socialist legal order, improvement of the educational influence of the courts, professional judges and the more than 700 people's judges attached to the district and city courts, and to protect and develop even more consistently than in the past the rights and freedoms of citizens. Are you ready to make full use of this new and better possibility right from the beginning?

[Answer] In terms of personnel and material equipment we have been able to basically secure the activities of the district courts and the state notaries. What remains to be done is to stabilize the technical-administrative apparatus. We have created prerequisites for improving the managing and control work in the judicial administration. We will accelerate the proceedings, improve the courts' decision-making and improve the work of the state notaries. We expect that we will be able to reduce greatly the number of unfinished civil cases, especially the old ones and thus to increase the satisfaction of our citizens.

The new territorial organization of the judiciary will bring the work of the courts and of the state notaries closer to the districts. It will help the political and economic organs, national committees and social organizations in their struggle against negative phenomena. It will also help courts to take preventive actions in all areas of their districts in maintaining socialist legality and to further develop the educational influence of the courts. In addition, we will utilize more fully the people's judges who know best and most intimately the problems of the districts in which they reside, work and have various functions.

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CSO: 2400

NEW RAILROAD AND HIGHWAY BRIDGING EQUIPMENT

East Berlin MILITAERTECHNIK in German No 4, 9 May 78 pp 212-214

[Article by Engineer B. Neumann: "The ESB-16 Railroad and Highway Bridging Equipment"]

[Text] 1. Purpose

The ESB [Railroad-Highway Bridging Equipment] Model 16 is intended to provide transportation support for the operations of the Warsaw Pact forces and can be quickly employed in place of destroyed railroad and highway bridges. Regardless of the volume and type of destruction, it can be built into the old line or in the form of a bypass and serves, for example, to get across dry valleys, dam cuts, stagnant or running waters and the land situated along the approaches to them.

The equipment consists of a steel auxiliary bridge with support pillars. The tracks or lanes are ready for operation on the superstructures, both for rail and highway vehicles. If railroad operations regulations are observed, motor vehicles can also cross the bridge, between train runs.

The superstructure is so designed that it can be used for standard and wide-gauge tracks. The two-pronged cradle frame supports can be based on sufficiently strong building terrain in a flat manner and without excavation. There are installed preferably with the help of the model SRK-50 wall-bracket crane. All assembly equipment required for this purpose--such as load pickup equipment, assembly stand, tools and accessories--are included among the equipment of this bridging unit. The employment of ESB 16 is basically regulated in military and civilian directives (A-041/1/104, ESB-16, Description and Utilization; DV-806 [Service Directive], part 1, ESB-16).

2. Structure of Equipment

2.1 Superstructure

The superstructure consists of two hollow box girders and lateral connections. The highway roadway is 4 m wide. It is made by assembling lane

plates. A scratch board is arranged on laterally protruding brackets. The interval between railings is 5 m. The superstructure can be built in as variant "ES" (E--railroad, S--highway), as desired, on railroad tracks using standard gauge (1,435 mm) or wide gauge (1,525 mm).

In variant "E" we have a superstructure that is not as wide. This variation was developed preferably for the civilian construction sector and is not suitable for highway use.

The rail carrier consists of an unsymmetrical, single-cell hollow box-girder with a rail, Model S-49, which is arranged in an eccentric, sunken manner. The width between supports is 16 m, the structural height is 1.15 m, and the girder's terminal bulkheads at the same time represent the bearing strip. To divert the braking forces, the horizontal connections are built in between the lateral connections and the roadway or track brackets. All required structural parts and connecting members are on the rail carrier [girder].

The roadway or track plates are made in two variants, with different cross sections. The FM plate serves as roadway above the lateral connections while the FS plate is used as roadway and catwalk and as scratch board. It can also be used as gauge track plate in front of the bridge abutments.

The weight-volume ratio was so selected that the rail girders and the roadway or track plates would float in the water.

2.2 Support Pillar

The support pillars are mounted as wall-bracket supports and can be adjusted in terms of height, phaselessly, between 1.65 m and up to 11.45 m. There are nine support pillar systems. They are based on sufficiently strong soil by means of foot plates, which are connected in the manner of a universal joint, with a stand placement surface of 7.0 m², each, in a flat fashion and without excavation.

Six different support pillar parts can be attached individually or in combination, as desired, to the universal joint above the pillar foot portion. We have the following:

Three support parts (0.8 m, 2.0 m, and 3.0 m high) for a rough gradation of the pillar height;

one support pillar part (0.2 m high) to which the cross-bracing is attached;

a telescoping pillar with variable height to approach the pillar height to the required height ($\Delta h = 100 \text{ mm}$) and

the pillar head for the purpose of connecting the prongs to the lateral lock.

The pillar prongs are built flexibly between the pillar foot and the lock. They are bolted together into an immovable wall-bracket pillar by means of pressure and traction rods. Starting at a pillar height of ≥ 3.75 m, it is possible to connect three neighboring wall-bracket pillars for the purpose of receiving braking and start-up forces with the help of bracing parts.

The uppermost pressure rod of the braced pillar is a lock which consists of a lateral lock and a bearing girder. The connections for the pillar prongs and the pillar bracing are arranged on the lower chord of the lateral lock.

The bearing girder rests on the upper chord between the sliding support pillars. The upper chord of the bearing girder serves as a common bearing for two superstructures located one behind the other. On the lateral lock there are four folding work stages which make it possible to work without danger in the area around the sliding support pillars.

By means of the sliding support pillars and the stacking plates, one can alter the pillar height almost phaselessly ($\Delta h = 10$ mm), without having to release the internal connection of the support pillar. In this way it is possible to regulate the manner in which the support pillars sink in during use, in the simplest fashion, between train runs. If the pillars sink or are lowered unevenly, it may happen that the bridge axis will flip sideways out of its required position so that the position of the superstructures on the bearing girder must slightly be altered sideways. This is possible within a range of ± 300 mm with respect to the required position.

2.3 Abutment with Highway Connection

The abutment, in its simplest form, consists of a railroad tie stack; but it can also be built up of massive prefabricated parts or locally prepared concrete. A portion of the start-up approach and braking forces is diverted into the construction underground from the bridge line via two ground anchors. The ground anchor plates are braced together with the terminal bulkhead of the superstructure.

In the area of the abutment, the "rail" bed and the "road" lane are brought together. The road connection is made up of a part of the lane plates.

2.4 Connection and Assembly Aids

The structural components of the bridging unit are connected and secured by means of screws or bolts of different length and with different diameter.

The supporting pillars as a rule are assembled on one assembly stand which is set up along the axis of the assembly track.

The complete lock (lateral lock with bearing girder) is deposited on it.

The following are available to pick up loads: Double and quadruple suspensions, assembly cross bars, and hoisting mechanism. Assembly cross bars and hoisting gear were developed specially for the SRK-50 crane. It can be used to move to the place of insertion and to build in the superstructure and the support pillar, together. Tools and equipment are packaged in crates or containers.

3. Hoisting Gear

Hoisting gear for the construction or disassembly of the bridging unit is selected according to

the type of obstacle to be overcome,

the terrain conditions and the bridging site,

the superstructure insertion variant and

the available construction time.

In addition to the SRK-50, it is necessary to use further hoisting gear for preliminary assembly and transportation functions. The MDK-63, with A-1 boom, and other cranes, with a similar supporting force characteristic, are suitable here.

If no SRK-50 is available, one can use the MDK-63 and MDK-204 cranes in case of low pillar heights and when the rail girders are built in, individually. The MDK-160 and MDK-404 cranes are still suitable for taller support pillar heights. In each of these cases however the support pillars and the superstructure must be built in separately. In special cases one can also use heavier mobile hoisting gear and revolving railroad cranes for bridge construction.

4. Operational Conditions

Before the bridging equipment is brought up, one should--if possible--draw a plan for bridge construction. The project's content and its scope, which has been reduced to a minimum, can be found in AO-41/1/104, or DV 806, No 1 (DR).

Before the start of construction, it is necessary to check into the supporting performance of the building ground along the bridge axis and the character of the water obstacle. The building ground must reveal a minimum

carrying capacity of 200 kN/m^2 ($\triangleq 2 \text{ kp/cm}^2$) also in case of buoyancy. The water's average current speed must not exceed 2.0 m/sec at depths of $\leq 6 \text{ m}$.

Special attention must be devoted to scouring action. If necessary, suitable scouring protection measures must be implemented. During the frost season, the supporting pillars must be protected against ice pressure (bulkheading, ice blasting).

The bridge equipment is so dimensioned that the upper edge of the rails can be between 2.8 and 12.6 m above the terrain. If it is necessary to go below a height of 2.8 m , the supporting pillar is replaced by a railroad tie stack. When we use the SRK-50 crane, the inside passage height must be $\geq 8.6 \text{ m}$, in the area of the entire track bed or roadway (in case of electrified railroad lines, this means removing the overhead power line).

The bridge can be built only along a straight line. An inclination change Δ s of up to 4.5% is permissible above the pillars. In the area of the foot plates, the surrounding ground or the river bottom may have an inclination of up to 10% . In case of greater inclinations or uneven terrain, grading work is necessary. In unfavorable instances, it is necessary to pile up benches for the pillars or the terrain must be terraced.

In selecting the bridge site, we must consider the following:

There must be one track or one road or it must be easily possible to build one so as to bring up the material;

on the assembly sites, we must have or it must be possible to place a continuing track and a siding with a straight segment of at least 75 m ;

the assembly places should have no longitudinal inclination, if at all possible, and must be flush with the ground.

5. Bridge Construction and Disassembly

The bridge can be erected "as we go along" with the help of the SRK-50 crane in the "ES" superstructure variant and with the help of mobile rotating cranes. Here it is possible to start building the bridge first of all with mobile rotating cranes and--after the SRK-50 crane has been set up and after the assembly places have been prepared--to continue bridge-building with the help of the SRK-50. Hoisting gear however can also be used in combination. For example, one can insert the supporting pillars with the help of mobile rotating cranes or one can put in the superstructure by using the SRK-50 or other railroad cranes.

The superstructure is assembled along the continuing track. The rail girders here are deposited on rail rollers by means of mobile rotating cranes, they are connected by means of cross girders, and they are rigged up for connection with the superstructure; the supporting pillars are assembled in a horizontal position in the siding.

The superstructure is connected on the wall-bracket crane with special load pickup equipment and is then moved over the horizontal pillar. After the latter has been attached to the crane, it is built into the bridge. This is done in the following manner:

Moving the crane up to the superstructure portion which was built in last;

folding the supporting pillar down into the vertical position;

lowering the superstructure and supporting pillar (the terminal bulkheads must sit on the pillar that was built in last and the suspended pillar must sit on the building ground);

release of load carrying equipment and running the crane back to the assembly stations and

connecting the new superstructure to the bridge line and lining it up in terms of height and along a straight line.

Technological cards are available for the assembly and construction of the bridge. They are included in the AO [Orders] and DV [Service Regulations].

We will merely touch upon but not go into any further detail on other functions, such as, for example, the erection of abutments, building in bracing braces, and the like.

The bridge is disassembled in reverse sequence.

Regulations on bridging equipment (NVA [National People's Army], DR [East German Railroads]) contain sufficient hints on the complex subject of "construction surveillance, acceptance, and inspections." The agency responsible for construction is prescribed certain specific action procedures for each assembly station and for the place where the equipment is built in. Furthermore, certain inspection cycles and operational parameters are prescribed so as to make it possible at any time to check into or restore the reliably operating condition of the structure.

6. Transportation, Storage, Repair, and Maintenance

The components of the bridging equipment are stored in partial stacks and if possible are also transported in this manner. The required bracing and connecting equipment is a part of the unit. One partial stack weighs 10 t, at most. Small parts, tools, equipment, and connecting means are kept in a container. This makes it possible fully to utilize the hoisting gear and the transportation equipment and this requires little in the way of load application.

Railroad cars or trucks can be used for transportation. The parts are stored according to a specific diagram on prepared, improved surfaces. With the exception of the parts stored in the container, all others can be kept out in the open. A relatively minor effort is required in terms of preparatory and maintenance work (patching up the paint job, lubricating boreholes, connection equipment, and the like). The following functions are performed in connection with repair and maintenance work on the ESB-16:

Damaged parts are repaired;

alignment work and welding are done;

missing or unusable parts, connecting members, and tools are replaced;

heavily soiled parts, for example, spanners, foot plates, and the like are cleaned;

the paint is renewed or touched up and

load pickup equipment is inspected and maintained according to ASAO-918 Repair Regulations.

It must be kept in mind that alignment and welding work can be done only by experts who must have the required knowledge and skills.

7. Outlook

Further work is being done to perfect the ESB-16 bridging equipment. It has been planned to replace the flat-steel bracings by means of cables and to replace the thin-member parts with stable, large-pipe structures. To increase the utility value, work is being done to develop designs for adaptation to other bridging equipment and additional special load handling equipment. With the help of these measures it will be possible further to reduce the construction time.

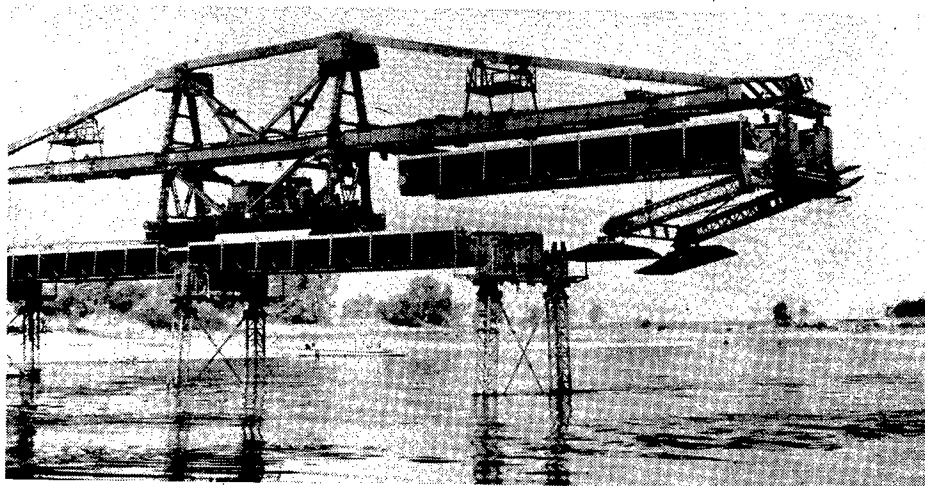
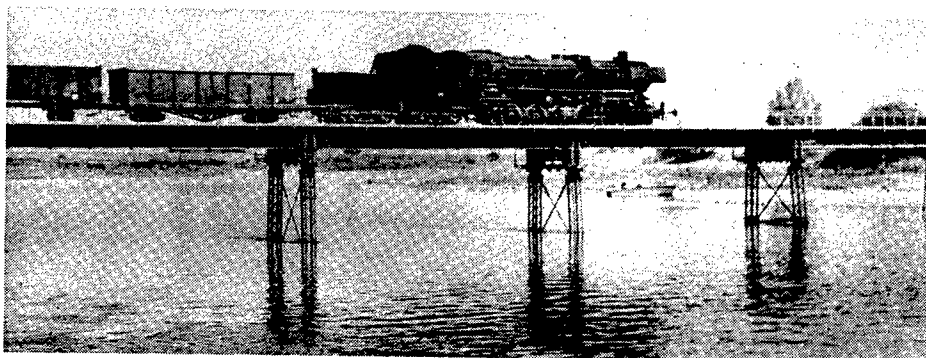
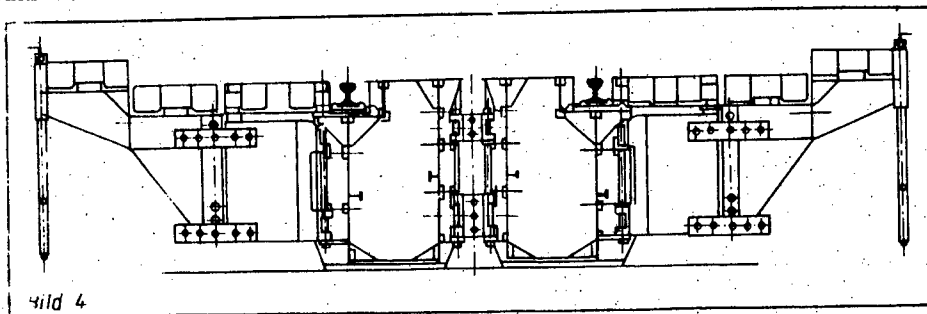
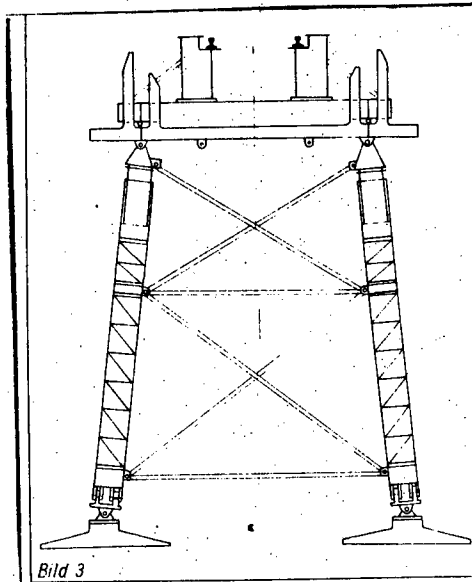


Figure 1. Railroad and Highway Bridging Equipment, Model ESB-16, with Train Running Across.

Figure 2. Construction of ESB-16 in the "At-Head" Method Using the SRK-50 Wall-Bracket Crane.

Figure 3. Sketch of "E"
Insertion Variant with
Supporting Pillar

Figure 4. Sketch of Super-
structure for "ES" Variant



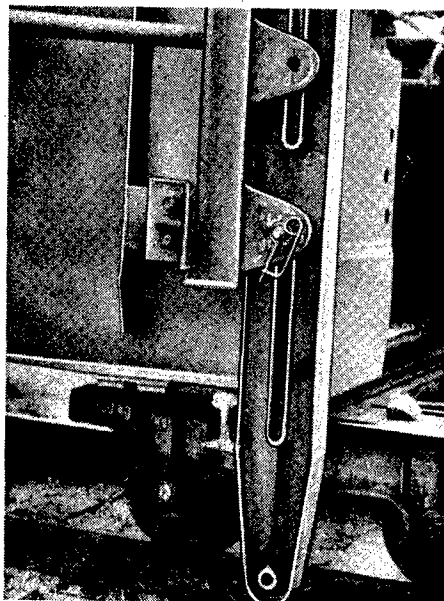
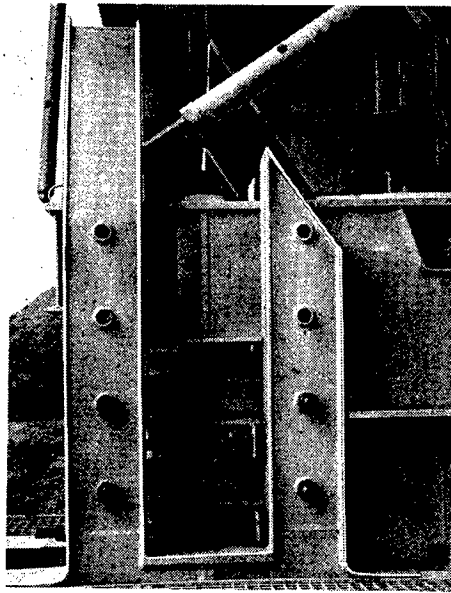


Figure 5. The Pillar Height can be Altered Almost Phaselessly ($h = 10 \text{ mm}$) with the Help of Sliding Supports and Stack Plates

Figure 6. Assembly Cross Bar for the Purpose of Tying Rail Girders to the Hoisting Gear

EAST GERMANY

BRIEFS

CHURCH REQUEST FOR STATE AID--Ernst Petzold, director of the home mission and the welfare organization of the GDR Protestant Church, has expressed hope for better state support of church welfare work. As a consequence of the March 1978 dialogue between Honecker and East Berlin Bishop Schoenherr, the Church expects that "unsettled problems will be properly taken care of to the satisfaction of the participants and the persons affected." In this connection, Petzold stressed the still unequal financial situation of occupants of church homes for the aged compared with that of occupants of state institutions, as well as the guarantee of new medical personnel for denominational institutions. With regard to the present operating conditions of church social welfare facilities in the GDR, he stated that they are "not the best in every individual case." Thus, in certain areas there are considerable problems with the shortage of qualified employees. More construction capacity is also urgently needed, so that housing accommodations could be provided everywhere for patients and employees which would be in keeping with the level of a highly developed industrial state. "Basically," according to Petzold, church welfare work meets with much understanding as well as willingness to provide support. However, he indicated that, in this respect, there are also "negative examples." [Text] [Bonn IWE-TAGESDIENST in German No 147, 1 Aug 78 pp 2-3]

CSO: 2300

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MAIN COMMITTEE FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORTS

Warsaw DZIENNIK USTAW in Polish No 14, 6 Jun 78 Item 59 pp 113-114

[Law, dated 26 May 1978, on the Creation of the Main Committee for Physical Culture and Sports (GKKFiS)]

[Text] Article 1. 1. The Main Committee for Physical Culture and Sports (GKKFiS), herein called "the committee," is created.

2. The committee is the central body of state administration concerning physical culture and sports.

3. The committee is a collegial body.

Article 2. 1. The following matters fall within the scope of the committee's activity: the popularization and development of physical culture, physical training, and sports; the distribution, expansion, and exploitation of sports facilities, the development of the production of sports equipment, and the planning, coordination, and supervision of activity in these areas. The committee gives assistance in developing social forms of activity in the area of physical culture and sports.

2. Issues of physical training in military units do not fall within the scope of committee activity.

3. Through an ordinance, the Council of Ministers will establish the committee's scope of operation and the scope and form of its coordination and supervision exercised over activity in the area of physical culture and sports.

Article 3. The committee cooperates in carrying out its tasks with the trade unions, youth organizations, and other social and cooperative organizations.

Article 4. 1. The committee consists of the following:

- 1) the chairman,
- 2) the vice chairmen,
- 3) the members.

2. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers appoints and removes the chairman of the committee, the vice chairmen, and the committee members.

3. The organization of the committee and the manner of its operation, the organization of the executive apparatus and organizational units subordinate to the committee are established by a statute issued by the Council of Ministers.

Article 5. In matters which fall within the scope of the committee's activity, directives and other executive acts are issued by the chairman of the committee.

Article 6. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers will exercise supervision over the committee.

Article 7. 1. A Central Fund for the Development of Physical Culture and Sports is created. The fund is administered by the committee.

2. The people's councils at the voivodship level may create regional funds for the development of physical culture and sports and determine the purposes for which the resources in these funds can be allocated.

3. The Council of Ministers defines the principles of operation and the source of revenue of the funds discussed in Paragraphs 1 and 2, and the purposes for which the resources of the Central Fund for the Development of Physical Culture and Sports may be allocated.

Article 8. 1. The Main Committee for Physical Culture and Tourism is abolished.

2. Matters previously belonging to the jurisdiction of the Main Committee for Physical Culture and Tourism are transferred to the Main Committee for Physical Culture and Sports and to the Main Committee of Tourism, according to their scope of operations.

Article 9. 1. The law dated 17 February 1970 on the organization of matters of physical culture and tourism is no longer in effect (DZIENNIK USTAW, No 10, Item 65).

2. The Council of Ministers will specify the principle for taking over the resources and obligations of the Central Fund for Tourism and Recreation created by the law discussed in Paragraph 1.

3. The local tourism and recreation funds created on the basis of the law discussed in Paragraph 1 will operate according to the principles formerly in effect up until the executive regulations described in Article 7 are issued.

Article 10. This law goes into effect on the day of its promulgation.

Chairman of the Council of State: H. Jablonski
Secretary of the Council of State: L. Stasiak

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MAIN COMMITTEE FOR TOURISM

Warsaw DZIENNIK USTAW in Polish No 14, 6 Jun 78 Item 60 p 114

[Law dated 26 May 1978 on the creation of the Main Committee for Tourism (GKT)]

[Text] Article 1. 1. The Main Committee for Tourism, herein called "the committee," is created.

2. The committee is the central body of state administration concerning matters of tourism.

3. The committee is a collegial body.

Article 2. 1. The following matters fall within the scope of the committee's activity: touristic management of the country, tourist camps and hotels, the development of tourism, the organization of and service to tourist traffic, and the planning, coordination, and supervision of activity in these areas. The committee gives assistance in developing social forms of activity in the area of tourism.

2. Through an ordinance, the Council of Ministers will establish the specific scope of operation of the committee and the scope and form of its coordination and supervision exercised over activity in the area of tourism.

Article 3. In carrying out its tasks, the committee cooperates with the trade unions, youth organizations, and other social and cooperative organizations.

Article 4. 1. The committee consists of the following:

- 1) the chairman,
- 2) the vice chairmen,
- 3) the members.

2. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers appoints and removes the chairman of the committee, his vice chairmen, and the members of the committee.

3. The organization of the committee and the manner of its operation, and the organization of the executive apparatus and organizational units subordinate to the committee are established by a statute issued by the Council of Ministers.

Article 5. In matters which fall within the scope of the committee's activity, directives and other legal executive acts are issued by the chairman of the committee.

Article 6. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers will exercise supervision over the committee.

Article 7. 1. A Central Fund for Tourism and Recreation is created. The fund is administered by the committee.

2. The people's councils at the voivodship level may create regional funds for tourism and recreation and determine the purposes for which the resources in these funds can be allocated.

3. The Council of Ministers defines the principles of operation and the source of revenue of the funds discussed in Paragraphs 1 and 2, and the purposes for which the resources in the resources in the Central Fund for Tourism and Recreation may be allocated.

Article 8. The law goes into effect on the day of its promulgation.

Chairman of the Council of State: H. Jablonski

Secretary of the Council of State: L. Stasiak

10790

CSO: 2600

CHANGE IN LAW ON PEOPLE'S COUNCILS

Warsaw DZIENNIK USTAW in Polish No 14, 6 Jun 78 Item 61 pp 114-116

[Law dated 26 May 1978 on amending the law on the people's councils]

[Text] Article 1. In the law dated 25 January 1958 on the people's councils (DZIENNIK USTAW 1975: No 26, Item 139 and 1977: No 11, Item 44), Chapter 9a is inserted following Chapter 9 and reads as follows:

"Chapter 9a. Social Control Committees

Article 81a. 1. For each people's council there is a social control committee in operation.

2. The social control committees are appointed by the people's councils at the beginning of their term of office and operate until the people's councils of the next term appoint new committees.

3. During its term of office, the people's council may change the membership of the social control committee.

4. The work of the social control committee is directed by its chairman, who represents the committee in relations with other bodies and organizational units and serves as the social control spokesman.

Article 81b. 1. It is the task of the social control committees to help the people's councils discharge their control functions, to bolster the role and significance of social control in the area of operation of their respective people's council, to coordinate and serve as inspiration for the action of the various bodies of this control, to upgrade all its forms of action, to increase the effectiveness of the control, and in particular to make recommendations as the result of control operations and create conditions for the operation and creation of social control bodies through improved organizations.

2. The coordination discussed in Paragraph 1 pertains in particular to the activity of the social control bodies created by the trade unions, cooperative organizations, and self-government of residents of towns and villages.

3. The scope of operations of the social control committees encompasses all issues included in social control in the spirit of the regulations in effect.

4. The social control committees operate in keeping with the guidelines of the people's council and in direct cooperation with the commissions of that council.

5. The people's council presidia exercise ongoing supervision over the activity of the social control committees.

Article 81c. 1. In discharging their duties the social control committees in particular do the following:

1) Inspire and coordinate the activity of the various bodies of social control and direct their work in specific areas of socioeconomic life in which there is a particular need to protect social property or the rights of citizens, to strengthen social discipline, to insure thrift, and to meet the needs of the population,

2) Recommend to social control bodies that they exercise appropriate control; in justified cases they may appoint ad hoc control groups made up of people who represent various forms of social control,

3) Undertake actions insuring the full effectiveness of social control,

4) See that all state, economic, cooperative and social institutions and bodies and units of the nonsocialized economy react properly to criticism, especially criticism from councilmen and from the press, radio, and television,

5) Intervene in cases justified by information concerning faulty operation of state, economic, cooperative, and social institutions and bodies, and units of the nonsocialized economy or in instances justified by recommendations aimed at improving this activity,

6) Cooperate with bodies of state and political control, pointing out to them the more serious negative phenomena revealed by social control,

7) Cooperate with the trade unions in the area of bringing the working forces in to take an active part in revealing and eliminating negative phenomena,

8) Can go to appropriate bodies, especially to bodies of state control or prosecuting bodies, with recommendations concerning the application of appropriate remedies concerning persons guilty of neglect or violation of responsibilities.

2. The social control committees at least once a year present the people's council a report of their activity, giving particular attention to the results of their monitoring and control and to the effectiveness of the measures used to eliminate the inadequacies and shortcomings revealed.

3. All the state, economic, cooperative bodies and units, social organizations, and units of the nonsocialized economy and the bodies of their self-government are required to give the social control committees by a certain deadline an answer to conclusions addressed to them and to provide information on the appropriate actions undertaken to eliminate the improprieties revealed during the social control.

4. While performing the control functions on the basis of written authorization from the committee, persons on the social control committees have the legal immunity granted to public officials.

5. The regulation of Paragraph 4 also applies to social controllers of organizational units and social organizations authorized on the basis of separate regulations to exercise social control, during their performance of control functions as assigned by the social control committee or control included in the coordination of that committee.

Article 8ld. 1. The Council of State and the people's councils at the voivodship level exercise supervision over the activity of the control committees.

2. The regulation of the organization of the work of the social control committees is established by the people's council on the basis of the over-all regulation ratified by the Council of State.

3. The Council of State defines the following:

- 1) The directions of action and tasks of the social control committees,
- 2) Privileges and duties of the social control advocate,
- 3) Organization and numerical composition of the social control committees and the manner in which their members are appointed and removed,
- 4) Duties and privileges of the people's council presidia in relation to the social control committees,
- 5) Manner of the committees' cooperation with other bodies, institutions, and organizations,
- 6) Manner of conducting control activity and the control privileges related thereto,

7) Special privileges of members of social control committees and social controllers, and the related obligations of the places of employment.

4. Periodically the Council of State evaluates the propriety of operation of the whole social control system and, where necessary, issues guidelines and instructions concerning the expansion of its effectiveness."

Article 2. The people's councils appoint the social control committees within 3 months of the day this law goes into effect.

Article 3. The law goes into effect on the day of its promulgation.

Chairman of the Council of State: H. Jablonski
Secretary of the Council of State: L. Stasiak

10790
CSO: 2600

SMOKE ROUND CONCEALMENT TACTICS OUTLINED

Warsaw PRZEGLAD WOJSK LADOWYCH in Polish No 3, Mar 78 pp 79-85

[Article by Col Jan Procner: "The Use of Smoke Rounds in the Attack"]

[Text] Military publications have recently printed a number of items concerning the use of smoke in combat operations. The articles mainly discussed the principles of operation and use of smoke-producing agents which are part of the equipment of general military subunits at the level of the squad (crew) and platoon. Smoke shells and flares, and thermal smoke-producing devices all have a relatively short smoke period (1-10 minutes) and small range, a fact which makes it possible to create smoke screens in an areas held by one's own armies at a point where forces are being built up, or in the case of smoke shells, at a distances of about 30-50 meters from the point of fire. Hence, these devices cannot be used for all tasks stemming from the needs of the modern battlefield, because a direct smoke screen does not always facilitate the commanding and maneuvering of one's own armies. It is often more advantageous to blind the enemy with agents with a greater range. This is the reason why smoke rounds have become more important.

The fact that the battlefield has become increasingly saturated with ppk's [przeciwpancerne pociski kierowane = guided antitank rounds] to protect the armies has helped to reduce the maneuvers of the tank forces of attacking armies. Among other things, freedom of movement can be insured by using smoke screens created not only at the extreme front but also in the heart of the enemy's defenses. Artillery and mortar subunits, for example, can perform these tasks, mainly owing to the appropriate range (from 70 to 13,500 meters).

General Features of Smoke Screening

Smoke screening consists of the creation of a smoke cloud and maintaining it for a specified period of time in a given area, in order to make it impossible for the enemy to fire at targets or conduct observations. Smoke also helps armies to conduct covert maneuvers.

Depending upon the intended application, smoke screens are divided into blinding smoke screens, concealing smoke screens, and deceptive smoke screens.

A blinding smoke screen is set up in an area occupied by the enemy directly on the blinded installation or in front of it. It covers the enemy's firing position and observation points, which reduces firing accuracy and effectiveness to from one-tenth to one-fifteenth.

Concealing smoke screens are made in an area occupied by one's own forces or between them and the enemy. It is the task of the concealing smoke screen to hide the movement of one's own forces, to conceal installations and the battlefield, thus reducing losses to from one-third to one-fifth in terms of equipment and personnel.

The deceptive smoke screen is set up at a distance from groupings of one's own combat forces. It is supposed to make the enemy think that the direction of the main thrust, the area of the attack, or a region of regrouping of forces is being concealed.

In view of the location of the above-mentioned types of smoke screens, their effectiveness, and their range, it is most advantageous to use the following devices:

Artillery and mortar smoke rounds or smoke bombs to create blinding smoke screens,

Smoke shells, flares, special installations, and thermal smoke-producing devices for tanks and combat vehicles of the infantry to create the other types of smoke screens.

The basic purpose of using mortar and artillery smoke rounds then is to blind the enemy.

In the attack artillery smoke rounds can be used to set up blinding smoke screens in front of firing areas and observation points of the enemy while:

Introducing one's own units and tanks for support at the firing line to shoot straight ahead;

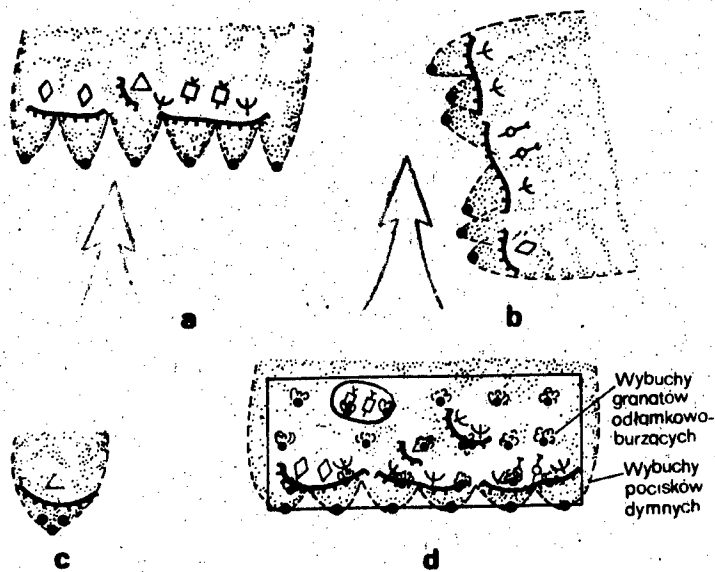
Developing major forces for attack;

Bringing attacking forces up to the next line of defense;

Maneuvering one's own forces, in order to fan out on the sides and behind the defensive enemy;

The enemy's preparation and execution of a counterattack.

In addition the smoke round is used to perform other auxiliary tasks, such as: the adjustment of fire, the creation of auxiliary targets at night, the pointing up of targets, the setting of fires, and so on.



- I. High explosive-fragmentation grenades.
- II. Smoke rounds.

Figure 1. Blinding by: a -- setting up a frontal smoke screen, b -- a lateral smoke screen, c -- blinding a single installation, d -- using smoke rounds during the conduct of effective firing.

One blinds those installations (targets) which under conditions of good visibility could conduct accurate firing at attacking tanks and armored transport vehicles and also direct the firing (or correct it) of artillery and mortars firing from hidden positions. Hence, first of all we should blind the command posts (command and observation posts) and the observation points of the enemy and the lines of deployment (distribution) of his antitank weapons.

The use of smoke rounds under these conditions makes it impossible for the enemy to conduct observations, to fire directed antitank rounds, and so on, and reduces the accuracy of the firing of classical antitank weapons.

The following conditions are favorable to the use of smoke rounds:

Table 1. Use of Smoke Rounds With Wind Velocity of up to 5 Meters per Second

(a) Rodzaj zadymiania	(b) Kierunek wiatru	(c) Szerokość odcinka zadymiania	(d) Kaliber			
			82 mm M	120 mm M	85 mm A	122 mm H
(e) Utworzenie zasłony dymnej	(f) Nieależnie od kierunku wiatru	(g) Dla wszystkich szerokości baterijnego odcinka	24 — 36			
(h) Podtrzymanie zasłony dymnej w ciągu każdej następnej minuty począwszy od drugiej	(i) Czołowy	100 m	6	3	6	2
		150 m	9	5	9	3
		200 m	12	6	12	4
	(j) Boczny	100 m	4	2	4	1
		500 m	20	10	20	5
		700 m	28	14	28	7

(k) Uwaga! Przy prędkości wiatru 6–7 m/s, w terenie bagnistym oraz przy pokrywie śnieżnej 30 cm i większej zużycie pocisków powiększa się 1,5 raza.

[Key]:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| a. Type of smoke effect | g. For all widths of battery section |
| b. Direction of wind | h. Maintain smoke screen during each successive minute beginning with the second |
| c. Width of smoke area | i. Frontal |
| d. Caliber (in millimeters) | j. Lateral |
| e. Creation of smoke screen | |
| f. Regardless of wind direction | |

k. Note! With wind velocity of 6–7 meters per second, in swampy area or with snow cover of 30 centimeters or more, the use of rounds is increased 1.5 times.

Cross-wind blowing at a velocity of not more than 5 meters per second, Soil in the area of the targets (lines of smoke cover) of average hardness.

It is not advisable to use smoke on targets located near one's own armies, when the wind is flowing from the enemy's side or when the wind velocity exceeds 7 meters per second.

Blinding is achieved (Figure 1) by the following means:

- Setting up a frontal or lateral smoke screen,
- Smoke screening a single target,
- Using smoke rounds within the framework of effective fire.

Setting Up the Smoke Screen

One or several salvos are used to set up a smoke screen. The number of salvos necessary to set up a smoke screen is determined as the result of dividing the width of the smoke-screening line by the size of the area effectively smoke-screened by one salvo, which amounts to the following:

When a frontal screen is set up:

150-200 meters, when the wind is in that direction (from the enemy),

500-700 meters, when there is a crosswind;

When a smoke screen is set up from the side:

150-200 meters in a crosswind,

500-700 meters, with a headwind.

If several salvos are used to create the smoke screen, then the firing is conducted with the area divided up among the salvos.

Frontal smoke screens are set up firing at one range setting, and smoke screens at the side are set up by designating for each platoon a range setting varying by half the width of the salvo sector in a crosswind, in relation to the smoke screen created, or one range setting reduced (increased by 50-100 meters in relation to the nearest (most distant) edge of the target in a favorable (adverse) wind in keeping with the direction of firing (of the smoke screen created).

In keeping with the instruction for firing and directing ground artillery fire, the range is basically set by adjustment of fire (of salvo line of the smoke screen) which is accomplished in keeping with the following principles:

During adjustment of fire according to indication and size of the variations, after the first explosion occurs, corrections are made and a salvo is directed at the corrected range settings;

During the adjustment of fire according to the indication of variations, after bracketing of 400 meters has been obtained, a salvo is directed at its center.

In delivering the salvo, the following are determined:

Converged sheaf -- when frontal screens are set up, if there is a strong crosswind, and when side smoke screens are set up, if there is a wind blowing parallel to the smoke screen created,

Sheaf adapted to the width of the salvo area of smoke screening -- when a frontal smoke screen is created, if the wind is blowing the direction of (from) the enemy or if there is a slight crosswind.

The cloud of smoke should come in front of the line of the smoke screen. To this end, when the wind is blowing the direction of the enemy, the mean point of the explosions should be 100-200 meters in front of the smoke-screen line, and if it is blowing from the direction of the enemy, the mid-point is coordinated with the line of the smoke screen. With a crosswind, the mid-point of the explosions shifts to the side from which the wind is blowing, about 50-100 meters.

The smoke screening should begin with rapid fire, with from four to six rounds per gun (mortar). The smoke screen created is maintained by continuous fire at a speed insuring that the smoke screen will remain for the designated period of time. Table 1 shows the norms for using rounds to create and maintain a smoke screen.

If the smoke screen begins to fade, then another four to six rounds are fired rapidly and, if necessary, the rapidity of the continual fire is altered (time interval between successive shots). In this even the use of smoke rounds should be correspondingly increased, and this should be taken into account during the smoke screen planning.

Example 1. During artillery support of an attack, the commander of a 122-millimeter howitzer division (called "Vistula") received from the commander of the battalion being supported the task of creating a 10-minute blinding smoke screen (frontal smoke screen) 200 meters wide, in order to prevent firing from antitank forces of the enemy. The headwind is blowing the enemy's direction at a velocity of 4 meters per second.

Solution:

The division commander decided to assign another battery to lay the smoke screen. He determined the coordinates of the edges of the smoke-screen zone, established the signals for beginning and ceasing firing, and calculated the ammunition to be used:

To create the smoke screen -- 36 rounds (rapid-fire of six rounds at a time),

To maintain the smoke screen -- 36 rounds (four rounds, 9 minutes).

A total of 72 rounds would be needed to carry out the task.

Next, the division commander gave the commander of the second battery the following task:

"Second. Notice! Record this! Smoke screen for 10 minutes. Unit specifications: right 43-15, 2,620; left 42-80, 2,850. Use 72. Fire at the signal 'Fog.' Fire! Report ready!"

The commander of the latter battery prepared the initial data for firing and gave the command to fire: "Battery. Smoke screen. Smoke, third charge, sight 124, level 30-03, basic direction (data), increase by 1-20, converged sheaf, single round -- Fire!"

Table 2. Order of Fire (Second Example)

(a) Komenda	(b) Celownik	(c) Kierunek (Kz)	(d) Obserwacje		
			3	2	1
(e) Strzela 1 pluton. Cel-SD.					
(f) Dymny ładunek 5, snop zbieżny, drugi, jeden pocisk, (g) ognia!	7-87	+1-20		P30	
(g) Ognia!		0-09		L2—	
(g) Ognia!	8-40	+0-08		L3	
(h) Pluton co 10 sekund, (g) ognia!	8-12	+0-04	(j) Seria plutonu „P12—”		
(i) 12 pocisków, 6 pocisków szybkim, pozostaje co 30 sekund, (g) ognia!		+0 04	(k) Obłok dymny o dostatecznej gęstości utrzymuje się w rejonie celu		

[Key]:

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. Command | g. Fire! |
| b. Sight | h. Platoon every 10 seconds |
| c. Direction (basic direction--data) | i. 12 rounds, 6 rapid rounds, the rest every 30 seconds |
| d. Observations | j. Series of Platoon "P12--" |
| e. First platoon fires. | k. A cloud of smoke of sufficient density is maintained in the area of the target |
| Target -- Command post | |
| f. Smoke, charge 5, converged sheaf, second, one round | |

After the adjustment of fire of the line of the smoke screen, the battery commander decided to reduce the range setting by 200 meters, calculated the sheaf according to the width of the target, established the time interval for continuous firing, and gave the command: "Battery. Sight 116, increase by 0-16, sheaf 0-08, 12 rounds, six rapid rounds, the rest every 15 seconds. Record! Fire at the signal 'Fog.'"

Smoke Screening of Single Targets

A platoon or battery is used to create smoke screens for single targets. The range-setting is accomplished through the principle of adjustment of fire.

The adjustment of fire may be conducted in keeping with determination of the declinations or determination and extent of declinations.

During the former adjustment of fire, after the achievement of bracketing 200 meters wide, a battery (platoon) salvo is put in the center.

During the adjustment of fire of the latter type, after the onset of the first explosion at improved settings, a battery (platoon) salvo is released.

Passing on to the battery (platoon) salvo, the converged sheaf is designated.

In connection with observations of the shift in the battery (platoon) salvo's cloud of smoke in relation to the target, necessary corrections are made in the range and direction, and then the smoke production began.

This creation of smoke is similar to that during the setting of a smoke screen, except that the median point of the explosions should be from 50 to 100 meters in front of the target. The use of rounds to maintain the smoke cloud is determined on the basis of Table 1, as for 100-meter smoke sectors.

Example 2. The commander of a 120-millimeter mortar battery received the task of setting smoke at the enemy's battalion command post for a period of 10 minutes. The wind is blowing from the left. A platoon is to carry out the task. The currently prepared initial firing data are as follows:

$D_0^C + 4,200$ meters, kp_0 (Kz[successive concentrations]) = +1-20,
 $Sz = 0.3$, $Wb_{100} = 0-04$, battery from the right side.

Solution:

Use of ammunition to put a smoke cloud on the target at the end of the adjustment of fire:

To create the smoke cloud -- 18 rounds (rapid fire of six rounds each),

To maintain the cloud -- 18 rounds (two rounds for 9 minutes).

A total of 36 rounds. This includes 18 rounds for continuous firing.

Speed of continuous fire:

9 minutes times 60 seconds equals 540 seconds,

540 seconds divided by 18 rounds equals 30 seconds.

Course of adjustment of fire -- See Table 2.

Using Smoke Rounds in Fire for Effect

Blinding during the execution of fire for effect is used when smoke rounds are employed at the same time as firing high explosive-fragmentation grenades. In keeping with the instructions for the firing and direction of fire of the ground artillery, such blinding may be employed during artillery support of an attack waged using the KZO [successive concentrations of fire] or fire rampart method. Here we blind only those sectors in which are grouped antitank weapons, or the enemy's command post and observation points. The.

fire sectors and the methods of execution are the same as under normal conditions, except that smoke rounds are used along with high explosive-fragmentation grenades. The number of smoke rounds is determined, multiplying the width of the blinded sector (expressed in hundreds of meters) by the time of the execution of fire for effect in minutes (one round for each 100 meters for each minute of the fire for effect).

The instructions on the firing and direction of the fire of ground artillery do not specify the method of blinding the area in conjunction with fire for effect, but in view of the general principles for setting up smoke screens and the need to maintain conditions of safety and security, it seems desirable to give certain principles for the purpose of uniform procedure during the preparation and execution of fire using smoke rounds.

In conducting fire with smoke rounds during the execution of fire rampart or KZO, it is useful to separate the units (platoon, batteries) from the subunits not taking part in the artillery support of the attack, or, if there is no artillery and the fire regime so permits, from the subunits carrying out the basic task. Hence this may be a gun separated from the battery taking part in conducting the fire to a section of the fire rampart (KZO) or a platoon (battery) from the division conducting the fire to the sector of the KZO with batteries or to the sector of the fire rampart.

Direction of wind

Direction of wind

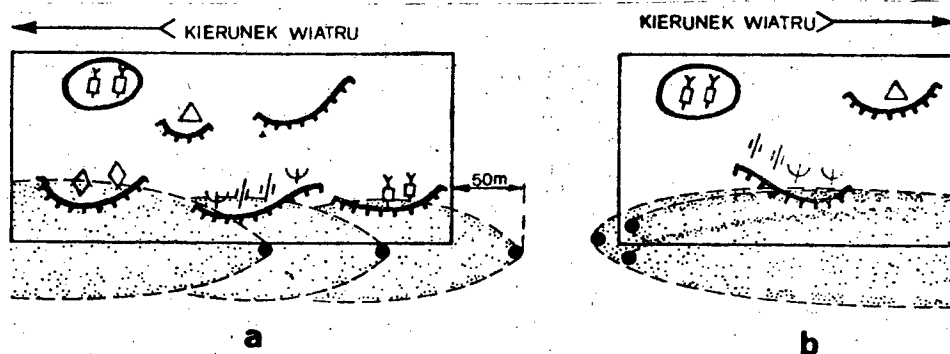


Figure 2. Location of explosions during blinding conducted with crosswind during firing by: a -- platoon, b -- gun.

When guns (platoons, batteries) are designated to fire smoke rounds from among the subunits carrying out high explosive-fragmentation grenade firing tasks, their firing capabilities should be calculated with consideration for the number of guns pulled out to fire the smoke rounds.

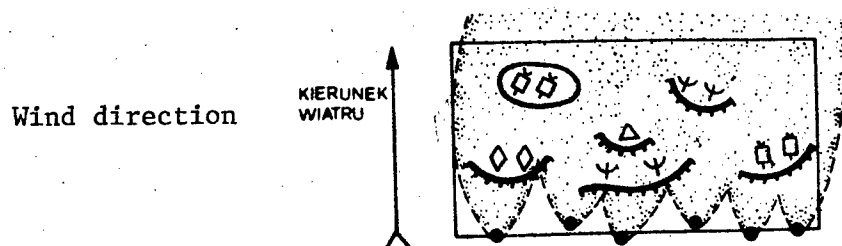


Figure 3. Location of explosions during blinding operations conducted with wind blowing in the direction of the enemy.

The selection of the gun, platoon, or battery to carry out smoke-round tasks will depend largely on the current regime of fire of the guns, the width of the section to be blinded, and the wind direction.

The most favorable conditions for firing smoke rounds exist when the wind is blowing from the side, because then the wind is dispersed on a parallel with the sector to be blinded. In this case (taking the firing regime into account) one gun can blind the enemy along the width of the battery sector of the fire rampart (KZO), and the platoon can handle the width of a division sector.

Smoke round fire can be conducted more beneficially according to the principles in effect during the creation of smoke screens, but taking into account the need to insure conditions of safety for the attacking armies and the fact that in this case the smoke rounds are used only to beef up the smoke created by the high explosive-fragmentation grenades, smoke-round fire should be used on the sight calculated for the sector of the fire rampart (nearside boundary of the KZO) shifted 50 meters in the direction of the wind and the sheaf adjusted to the width of the target. On the other hand, during blinding using a single gun, depending on the direction of the wind, it is useful to calculate the firing direction to the extreme right (left) edge of the section. Figure 2 shows the location of explosions during firing in a cross-wind.

When the wind is blowing in the direction of the enemy (perpendicular to the long side of the smoked sector) for firing smoke rounds it is best to designate a platoon in the case of conducting fire to a battery sector of the fire rampart (KZO) or a battery, when sending fire to a division sector. The fire should be conducted at a sight calculated to the sector of the fire rampart (nearside edge of the sector of the KZO) and sheaf adapted to the width of the target (Figure 3).

When the wind is blowing from the enemy's direction, the use of smoke rounds to conduct a fire rampart and KZO is not recommended, because the smoke clouds carried by the wind can interfere with one's own armies' launching an attack.

In all cases, smoke-round fire should begin with a certain delay in relation to the time fire begins with high intensity-fragmentation grenades. This makes it possible to correct the fire on the basis of the first salvo of fire for effect.

Let us take examples to see the way of calculating data for firing smoke rounds within the framework of fire for effect.

Example 3. A division of 122-millimeter howitzers takes part in executing a KZO (sectors 103, 203, 303, and 403). From the task received from the division commander we know that during the conducting of fire to sector 303 the enemy is to be blinded by conducting fire with smoke rounds. Dimensions of the sector 300 by 200. The orientation time for conducting the fire is 12 minutes. There is a frontal wind in the enemy's direction.

The division commander has decided to use three batteries for the smoke. He has defined the coordinates of the target, has calculated the settings and use of ammunition, and has established the method of conducting the fire. For sector 303 he has additionally stated that it is necessary in the area of the smoke rounds to write down the settings, designating the use of smoke rounds, and has issued the appropriate command to the head of the third battery.

For sector 303 it will be necessary to use 288 high explosive-fragmentation grenades (12 minutes times four rounds times six hectares equals 288) and 36 smoke rounds (one round times three hectares times 11 minutes equals 33, but with an adjustment to the number divided by 6 -- 36 rounds).

In the command to write down the settings, he writes to the battery commanders: "Burst firing, 12 minutes. Consumption: first and second -- 144 high explosive fragmentation rounds, third -- 36 smoke rounds."

The commanders of batteries 1 and 2 prepare data for conducting fire in keeping with generally adopted principles.

The commander of the third battery determines the way to conduct the fire (taking time into account) and issues the following command to the firing stations: "Six rounds every 18 seconds."

Example 4. A battery of 122-millimeter howitzers is taking part in artillery support for an attack being waged using the single fire rampart method. The battery commander knows that during the conducting of the fire at the first main line (sector 112) he is supposed to blind the enemy by using smoke rounds. The orientation time of conducting the fire to sector 112 is 10 minutes. The width of the sector is 125 meters. $DC_O = 7,800$ meters, $DC_T = 8,000$ meters, $kp_O (Dz) = +1-20$. Round D-426A, charge 3, crosswind blowing from the left.

The battery commander has assigned the sixth (left-side) gun to conduct the smoke-round fire and prepared the firing data for it:

Sight: 158 (from the table for round D-462A),

Level: as for the rest of the battery's guns,

Direction of fire calculated for the center of the target minus 2.5 of the distance of the sheaf = $+1-12$ [$+1-20 - 2.5 \frac{25 \text{ meters}}{8 \text{ kilometers}}$] = $+1-20 - 0-08 = +1-12$],

Twelve smoke rounds (1.25 hectares times one round times 9 minutes),

Method of conducting fire ($\frac{9 \text{ minutes times } 60 \text{ seconds}}{12 \text{ rounds}}$), shoot every 45 seconds.

Handling of Other Tasks Using Smoke Rounds

The adjustment of fire with smoke rounds and the creation of auxiliary targets basically find application during firing using a helicopter (aircraft), or under conditions of restricted visibility and at night. The firing is conducted in keeping with generally adopted principles, except that in using high-explosive fragmentation grenades in fire for effect, the range setting should be correspondingly set for smoke-round firing accuracy.

The designation of smoke-round targets is used in areas in which there are no models or characteristic land features in relation to which the target may be quickly established, or under conditions of restricted visibility or at night. In pointing out the target at fixed settings, one shot is fired with a smoke round and the target is designated from the point of the round's fall. For example: "from the point of the smoke explosion, left 5, lower by 2, radar station, put out of commission!"

In the event of the smoke round's deviation a great deal from the target and the inability to designate the target, corrections are made and a second shot is fired, and the target is designated in relation to it.

While we are pointing out targets to observers in aircraft (helicopters) or under poor observation conditions, a platoon (battery) salvo may be used for a converged sheaf, instead of a single explosion.

Fires are set with smoke rounds when there is no burning ammunition to set a fire with, but the object to be set on fire is easy to set aflame. The firing settings (for surface targets) are determined the same way as during the firing of high explosive-fragmentation grenades. On targets of small size the fire of effect is conducted after adjustment of fire performed according to the general principles.

During the setting of fires (for surface targets) fire is conducted by at least one battery. It conducts rapid fire at three sight settings with steps corresponding to one-third of the depth of the fire sector and with a sheaf adapted to the breadth of the firing sector.

A platoon (gun) is used to set fire to objects of small size. After the adjustment of fire ends, the firing is conducted in salvos of rapid and continuous fire of two to four rounds each per gun. The method of firing is like that during the firing of high explosive-fragmentation grenades.

Fire conducted using smoke rounds to start a fire should be observed. After it has been confirmed that a fire has been started, the firing ceases.

The principles discussed for the use of artillery and mortar smoke rounds show the great possibilities for their applications during an attack.

Their great range and capability for making a rapid fire maneuver make it possible to protect one's own armies from losses which could occur as the result of the enemy's conducting accurate fire at the attacking forces.

The use of blinding smoke screens at the heart of the enemy's defenses and along the flanks makes it possible for one's own armies to accomplish a maneuver which in the attack -- alongside fire -- may determine the chance of success.

In the training of armies, more attention should be given to the exploitation of all possibilities for using artillery and mortar smoke rounds, particularly during the execution of tasks for the benefit of tank and infantry subunits.

10790

CSO: 2600

SOVIET PROFESSOR'S VIEWS ON NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION DISPUTED

Bucharest REVISTA ROMANA DE STUDII INTERNATIONALE in Romanian No 2(40)
Apr-May-Jun 78 pp 247-253

[Article by Florin Rosu: "Juridical Coordinates of the Institution of the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons"]

[Excerpts] The problems of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons appeared in international law, in the political-diplomatic dictionary of the states at the time of the consummation of the final scenes of World War II, the moment that the explosion of the atomic bombs over the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki signified the entry into military arsenals of the most destructive weapons which humanity has ever known -- nuclear weapons.

In the international sphere, although it has been enriched by a new juridical instrument -- the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons which went into effect in 1970 -- the juridical nature and concept of nonproliferation has not taken on a definite shape, with the majority of authors avoiding an exhaustive political-juridical treatment of this institution or treating it summarily in chapters on disarmament.

An attempt to determine the juridical coordinates of nonproliferation was made by Soviet professor O. V. Bogdanov, in the volume "Disarmament -- A Guarantee of Peace (Problems of International Law)" [Footnote: O. V. Bogdanov, "Razorujenie -- garantia mira (mejdunarodno-pravovije problemi)," Izdatelstvo "Mejdunarodnie Otnosenia," Moscow, 1972].

In the special chapter devoted to this issue, he says that "in essence, the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons is aimed at limiting the dissemination over the entire earth of one of the most destructive types of contemporary weapons. Therefore, in content, the concept of nonproliferation is related to an institution already existing in international law, that of demilitarization. Of course, demilitarization has a much wider sphere: it usually means the general limitation of armaments of a state within a determined region. The nonproliferation of nuclear weapons represents the limitation only of a certain type of armaments (nuclear weapons). As a

result, it is less radical. One might say that it is a question of a component part of the institution of demilitarization. In other words, as it develops, this institution is enriched with new component parts ... "one can speak about a nuclear demilitarization which means the refusal to possess nuclear weapons and represents one of the new forms of demilitarization, created by the contemporary situation." [Footnote: Bogdanov, *ibid* pp 121-122].

We cannot share this point of view completely. In the first place, the concept, the purpose of nonproliferation appear to be much too general and incomplete; nonproliferation aims not only at the limitation, the stopping of the dissemination of nuclear weapons "over the entire earth," therefore "horizontally," but also "vertically," which would be equivalent to the cessation of the nuclear arms race by countries which already possess atomic weapons. In the second place, there are essential differences between nonproliferation and demilitarization, affecting not only the content but also the area covered by the two concepts. This, according to the definition given by the Soviet jurist B. M. Klimenko, to which O. V. Bogdanov also makes reference, "demilitarization means the juridical system, according to which, all military installations, fortifications, etc. will be destroyed in a certain territory, no new installations will be constructed and armaments and armed forces will not be maintained, only police forces will be maintained for keeping order." [Footnote: Grigore Geamanu, "Contemporary International Law" (*Dreptul international contemporan*), Editura didactica si pedagogica, Bucharest, 1975, p 588].

Therefore, demilitarization is applied in a determined geographic zone (parts of the territory of a state, an entire state or territorial zones encompassing a number of countries, continents, etc). The juridical system of nonproliferation does not have as its essential characteristic the non-dissemination of atomic weapons in a certain geographic region, with the exception of denuclearized zones; thus, the territorial aspect has no relevance in the case of measures aiming at vertical nonproliferation on in the case of the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons which, mainly, has in mind horizontal nonproliferation. On the other hand, the agreements on demilitarization have, in general, included geographic zones limited in area, number of states, or population, while more than 100 states have signed treaties in the area of nonproliferation. As a result, we believe that the assertion that nonproliferation is less radical than demilitarization is inexact. Thus, nonproliferation can constitute a component part of demilitarization only to the extent to which the sphere of nonproliferation can be limited to the institution of denuclearized zones, without nuclear weapons (in this sense, the treaty on Antarctica conferred on this continent the status of a demilitarized, neutralized, and denuclearized territory).

Also, we cannot subscribe to another assertion, according to which the concept of denuclearized zones appeared before the concept of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, thus preparing the "terrain for the formation of the concept of nonproliferation" [Footnote: O. V. Bogdanov, *op. cit.*].

We have already said that the idea of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons appeared at the same time as the first atomic bomb, arising from the desire of the United States to keep "the nuclear secret," to keep as long as possible the monopoly over the atomic bomb, to prevent the proliferation of this weapon among the other states by all the political, economic, and military advantages resulting from this atomic monopoly. Today, all five great powers have nuclear weapons and other countries have accumulated the scientific and technological capability necessary for the construction of the atomic bomb.

CSO: 2700

ROMANIA

MEMBERSHIP OF BUREAU OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

Bucharest FEMEIA in Romanian May 78 pp 8, 9

[Membership of the National Council of Women of the Socialist Republic of Romania as Approved by the National Conference of Women on 21 and 22 April 1978]

[Excerpts] The members of the Bureau of the National Council of Women are as follows: Chairman -- Ana Muresan, deputy chairman of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives; Deputy chairmen -- Maria Bobu, public prosecutor inspector; Ioana Bratu, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth; Tamara Dobrin, vice chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education; Cornelia Filipas, secretary of the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions; Susana Galpal, chairman of the Mures County Women's Committee; Maria Groza, instructor in the foreign relations section of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party; Olimpia Solomonescu, state secretary in the Ministry of Health.

Secretaries -- Maria Ciocan, deputy editor-in-chief of FEMEIA; Hedwiga-Margareta Hauser, deputy editor-in-chief of the Kriterion Publishing House; Silvia Ilie, chairman of the Committee of the Union of Trade Unions in Education and Culture.

Members -- Eugenia Baraboi, secretary of the commune party committee and mayor of Flaminzi Commune in Botosani County; Letitia Brindescu, chairman of the Timis County Women's Committee; Cornelia Coman, housewife, member of the women's committee in Sector 6 in Bucharest; Aurelia Danila, secretary of the Cluj County RCP Committee, deputy chairman of the county people's council; Aneta Diaconu, section chief in the "Tricodava" Enterprise, secretary of the party committee in Sector 4 in Bucharest; Magdalena Filipas, director general of the cotton industry central in Bucharest; Maria Flucsa, deputy minister of domestic trade; Elena Floares, secretary of the Bacau County RCP Committee, deputy chairman of the county people's council;

Maria Giligor, chairman of the Iasi County Women's Committee; Elena Hari-siad, secretary of the Gorj County RCP Committee; Gherghina Ionescu, chairman of the trade union committee in the Bucharest clothing and knitwear enterprise; Stefania Ionescu, chairman of the Putineiu APC [agricultural production cooperative] in Teleorman County; Elisabeta Kovacs, chairman of the Harghita County Women's Committee; Elvira Marinica, chairman of the Isalnita APC in Dolj County; Maria Manescu, vice chairman of the National Council of the Red Cross; Veturica-Florica Oneci, chairman of the Ialomita County Women's Committee; Emilia Sonea, chairman of the Bucharest Municipality Women's Committee; Maria Stanciu, deputy chairman of the Brasov County Union of Artisan Cooperatives; Elena Stanescu, chairman of the trade union committee in the "Electroaparataj" enterprise in Bucharest; Maria Stanescu, deputy minister of education and instruction; Valeria Stanescu, secretary of the commune party committee and mayor of Leordeni Commune in Arges County; Rada Tanase, Bucharest housewife, member of the RCP in the underground period; Ecaterina Vasile, chairman of the Mihailesti APC in Ilfov County; Ana Vornicu, chairman of the Tirgusor APC in Constanta County, Hero of Socialist Labor.

Chairman of the Auditing Commission -- Maria Natalia Cotoara, professor.

CSO: 2700

ROMANIA

LAW ON HEALTH CARE PUBLISHED

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 54, 10 Jul 78 pp 1-23

/Law No 3, 6 July 1978, on Health Care for the Population/

/Text/ On the basis of Article 57 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania we sign and make available for publication in the BULETINUL OFICIAL AL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA Law No 3 of 6 July 1978 on Health Care for the Population--Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The Program of the Romanian Communist Party to create the multilaterally developed socialist society and direct Romania toward communism places as the basic factor in social-economic development, satisfying his life's demands under better and better conditions, his harmonious physical, intellectual and moral development and the full assertion of each society member's capacity for work and creation in the center of the entire work of building the new system. The supreme goal of party and state policy and the very essence of our system are ensuring man's well-being and happiness and the people's material and spiritual progress.

In the spirit of the revolutionary humanism which characterizes all party and state policy and within the general program of the country's social and economic development and of raising the people's degree of civilization and culture, society ensures all citizens better and better conditions for continually strengthening the state of health, for protecting and consolidating the family, raising, preparing and educating the new generations and creating the most favorable possible general atmosphere for healthy development and for maintaining the vigor and youth of the entire nation.

Prevention and combatting of the causes of disease, prolonging the length of man's activity and life and raising vigorous generations are the basic principles in the party and state policy in the area of public health.

Toward this end, society allocates a large portion of its material resources for implementing a complex of economic social, cultural and health measures which would lead to continually developing and strengthening population health, utilizing natural factors for consolidating it, recovering labor capacity, improving the quality of medical assistance, raising the level of training of health personnel and continually improving the supply of health units.

In accordance with the Constitution, the state guarantees all Romania's citizens, regardless of nationality, race, sex or religion, the right to health protection and ensures their unlimited access to medical assistance.

The leadership organs of health activity and the units and all health personnel are responsible for implementing party and state policy in the area of public health and for applying programs for health care and all other measures to permanently improve medical assistance.

Doctors and all health personnel must be active militants for health care and must show love for man, selflessness and passion in carrying out their duties, must always be at the citizens' disposal, have high moral behavior in all their activity and continually raise the level of professional training.

In accordance with scientific-technical progress and the requirements demanded by society's evolution it is necessary for medical assistance to the population to be improved without interruption and to ensure the most appropriate resources and methods for preventing and combatting disease. Medical scientific research, the basic factor in the multilateral progress of health care activity, must be linked closer and closer with man, with knowing the basic life process and with the demands of medical practice.

The health units, socialist organizations, all collectives and each citizen separately have the obligation of actively contributing to creating and keeping appropriate life and work conditions with a view to defending and developing the population's state of health.

Toward the goal of establishing a single legal framework for carrying out and improving activity in the area of population health care and strengthening the responsibility of organs, units and health personnel,

The Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania adopts this law.

CHAPTER I General Principles

Article 1. Health care for the population, full affirmation of man's capacity for work and creation, raising and educating vigorous generations able to perpetuate and lead the high moral and spiritual virtues of the people further are the main goals of party and state policy in the multilateral process of development and flourishing of the country and raising the well-being and prosperity of the entire nation.

Article 2. The state ensures the entire population protection and strengthening of health regardless of nationality, race, sex or religion, as well as free medical assistance under the conditions provided by law.

Population health care is achieved according to complex economic, social, cultural and health measures integrated into the single national plan of social-economic development.

On this basis the necessary conditions are created for the healthy physical and intellectual development of all citizens, aid for the process of increasing natality, protection for mother and child, strengthening of the family, carrying out the requirements of hygiene and protection of labor, prevention of environmental pollution and intensification of actions of health culture and education.

Together with the actions to preserve and strengthen population health and prevent disease, all resources are ensured for treatment and recovery of health in the case of illness and for recovering the ability to work and prolonging the length of man's activity and life.

Article 3. In accordance with Romania's social-economic development, the state allocates a large portion of the national income to broadening and improving the network of health units, to continually improving their supply with medicines, biological products, medical apparatuses and equipment and other therapeutic and prophylactic resources as well as to utilizing natural factors for rest, recreation and the health of working people and the entire population.

Article 4. The state ensures the forming of doctors, pharmacists and other health personnel, the continued improvement as well as appropriate assignment of them throughout the country.

In the administrative-territorial units also inhabited by nationalities other than Romanian, appointment of health personnel to the units from among their ranks or those who know the language and way of life of the local population will be ensured.

Article 5. All activity to protect the population's health is carried out by state health units which ensure the unlimited access of all citizens to medical assistance.

The health units are required to organize their activity so that they give medical assistance needed on an uninterrupted basis, day and night.

Article 6. In applying party and state policy in the area of public health, the leadership organs of health activity and the health units, as organs which carry it out, must ensure fulfillment of the following main goals:

- a) Promotion and strengthening of the people's health to preserve and continually develop their capacity for material and spiritual creation and for the vigorous physical and intellectual raising of the new generations;
- b) Continual improvement in hygiene conditions in the population's living environment and at work and respect for the standards to protect the environment so that the people can guard against disease or accident and maintain the best possible state of health;
- c) Protection and strengthening of the health of mother, child and young people, rise in natality, ensurance of appropriate proportions in the population's age structure and maintaining of the nation's youth;
- d) Formation of healthy living and working habits by using rational nourishment, practicing physical culture, sports and tourism, using natural factors on a broad scale and respecting a balanced regime of activity and rest;
- e) Organization of broad prophylactic actions and identifying and evaluating the factors which negatively affect public health and taking the measures needed in time to eliminate them;
- f) Giving quality, prompt and effective medical assistance which ensures appropriate medical treatment to protect and recover the citizens' health in the shortest possible time;
- g) Continual rise in the level of health education for the entire population so that each citizen becomes the protector of his own health and that of his family and the collective.

Article 7. Health personnel are obligated to ensure fulfillment of the goals of health policy in the units where they carry out their activity and according of preventive, curativemedical assistance and that to recover the capacity to work under the conditions provided by this law.

Toward this end, health personnel have the duty of devoting all their energies, power to work and intelligence to the activity of caring for the citizens' state of health, preventing disease and continually strengthening the citizens' capacity for work and the duty of promptly answering whenever medical care is requested, showing a spirit of selflessness in carrying out their profession, respecting the norms of socialist ethics and equity and completing their professional training.

Article 8. In order to continually improve health protection for the population, the health units and all health personnel are required to introduce and use in medical practice the achievements of science and technology.

Scientific research must ensure for medical practice the new methods and means for preventing disease, protecting and recovery of health, must promote the multilateral study of the human organism and must seek the healthy, balanced physical and mental development of all members of society and the use of natural factors in Romania for the purpose of strengthening health.

Article 9. Implementation of party and state policy in the health area, unified application of measures for health care and the organization, guidance and control of this activity are achieved by the Higher Health Council and the Ministry of Health for the entire country as well as by people's councils in the administrative-territorial units where they operate.

In villages, cities and municipalities direct responsibility for fulfilling all measures for medical assistance to the population and the collectives belongs to the territorial health units.

The health units and personnel and the organs of health leadership are required to report periodically, in accordance with the law, to the organs of collective leadership of the socialist units, village, city, municipal and county people's councils and other central or local state organs regarding the activity carried out and the development of the state of health and measures required to continually improve it.

Article 10. The socialist units are responsible for precise application of the measures for health care and for fulfilling their tasks to protect labor and the conditions for individual and collective hygiene and healthy protection of the air, ground, water and foods.

Article 11. The people's councils are responsible in the administrative-territorial units where they work to fulfill the tasks of health care, for providing conditions of hygiene and public

health, for developing and modernizing health units under them and for utilizing the material-technical base and the health personnel efficiently.

Article 12. The ministries and other central organs, each in their area of activity, are responsible for fulfilling the tasks belonging to the units under them in the health area and for establishing the necessary measures for continually improving it.

Article 13. The General Union of Trade Unions of Romania, the Union of Communist Youth, the National Womens Council and other public organs are obligated to contribute to ensuring and strengthening the population's health, to respect for the standards of hygiene and protection of labor, to eliminating noxious factors on the job and preventing professional diseases, to strict respect for the legal provisions on giving medical vacations as well as to raising the working people's level of health education and culture.

Article 14. The Red Cross Society of the Socialist Republic of Romania should actively participate alongside the leadership organs and health units in spreading health information, in forming hygienic habits among the population, in mobilizing working people with a view to carrying out the measures to strengthen health as well as in blood donor actions.

Article 15. Each citizen's duty is to strictly respect the legal provisions on health care for the population, protect his own health and that of his family and his collective, respect hygiene standards for preventing, combatting environmental pollution and actively participate in carrying out the actions involving public health.

CHAPTER II Organization of Health Care Activity for the Population

Section 1: Health Units, Their Duties and Responsibilities

Article 16. The network of basic health units is comprised of medical dispensaries, dispensaries in the polyclinics and hospitals organized on a territorial principle or on the job.

The health units as organs of implementation are responsible to the people's councils and organs of health leadership for carrying out the entire complex of measures established in accordance with the law for health care for the population within their sphere of activity.

The health units in enterprises and educational institutes are responsible for fulfilling their duties before their collective leadership organs, also.

The necessary funds for operation of the health units, including those for paying the health personnel, are provided in the budgets of the village, city, municipal, county people's councils and that of the Bucharest Municipality. The health units organized in the enterprises also benefit from the material resources, in accordance with the law, from the funds for their social actions. Also, the enterprises are required to ensure the space and other means necessary for the maintenance and good operation of the particular health units.

Article 17. The health units can be organized under the conditions provided by law under the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications.

These units are also under the Ministry of Health for medical-sanitary activity.

Article 18. Unified structural standards for the health units are approved by decree of the Council of State.

The Medical Dispensary and Polyclinic Dispensary

Article 19. The medical dispensary is the basic health unit organized in villages, cities, municipalities, enterprises and educational institutes for applying health measures and giving general, prophylactic or curative medical attention to the population in the territory established.

Operating in the medical dispensary are medical offices for consultations and treatments of general medicine and, according to the case, dentists' offices, offices for treatment of adults, maternity unit, health points, laboratory and radiology point and other similar units.

The polyclinic dispensary is the health unit organized in cities and municipalities which operates with general medicine offices and offices for specialized consultations and treatments.

Article 20. A medical dispensary is organized in each village; it is responsible for carrying out the entire complex of measures for population health care in all the component locations.

Medical dispensaries also can be organized with specialty offices in the villages with large populations.

In order to provide specialty assistance, the dispensaries cooperate with the nearest hospital established by the health directorate.

The village medical dispensaries operate under the county health directorate or the Health Directorate of Bucharest Municipality.

In the villages where there are hospitals, they also fulfill the duties of the village medical dispensary.

Article 21. One or more medical dispensaries or polyclinic dispensaries are organized in cities and municipalities in proportion to the number of the population and territory established by the health directorate, in accordance with the unified structural norms.

The medical dispensary in cities and municipalities operates under the county health directorate or Health Directorate of Bucharest Municipality. For providing specialty assistance, the medical dispensary cooperates with the hospital established by the health directorate.

The polyclinic dispensary is organized under the hospital and provides both general medical assistance as well as specialty assistance for the population in the territory established.

Article 22. In accordance with the law, medical dispensaries or polyclinic dispensaries may be organized in the enterprises and educational institutions in proportion with the number of working personnel or pupils and students, respectively.

The medical or polyclinic dispensaries organized in the enterprises or educational institutes are under the county health directorate or hospital, respectively, which provides medical assistance for the particular unit.

Article 23. The medical dispensary fulfills mainly the following duties:

- a) It seeks strict respect for the standards of public hygiene and provides health protection of wells, other sources of drinking water, hygienic conditions in public eating places, in communities of children and young people and in places of work;
- b) It applies measures for the prevention and combatting of disease as well as other measures provided in the health programs;
- c) It provides medical assistance for pregnant women, mothers and children;
- d) It follows the evolution of the state of health of working personnel, pupils and students and, depending on the specific nature of their activity, makes proposals to the organs provided by law for application of necessary health measures;

- e) It carries out activities of health education and involves the public health aktiv and the entire population in carrying out prophylactic measures;
- f) It analyzes the illnesses which produce temporary work disability in the enterprises without their own dispensary and determines temporary work disability;
- g) It provides emergency medical assistance in case of illness or accident;
- h) It provides general, prophylactic and curative medical assistance and gives treatments in dispensaries or at the patients' homes, according to the case, as well as laboratory analyses;
- i) It provides for the continuation of medical care by hospitals in the cases where it does not have the possibilities for diagnosis and treatment as well as in the case of patients or those suspected of having infectious diseases requiring compulsory admittance;
- j) It provides medical care in the station with beds for cases of illness which require permanent medical supervision and do not require admittance to the hospital.

Article 24. The medical dispensary in enterprises, along with the duties provided by Article 23, checks on respect for hygiene conditions and application of measures to eliminate noxious factors on the job; it carries out regular medical control upon employment and analyzes the illnesses which bring work disability, taking measures to reduce them and continually strengthen the working personnel's state of health.

The Hospital

Article 25. The hospital is the health unit which provides complete preventive, curative and recovery medical assistance in the territorial area established by the health directorate or the Ministry of Health, according to the case.

The hospital is organized with a polyclinic dispensary for general medical and specialty assistance for ambulatory patients with specialty and treatment offices, sections for patients admitted as well as with medical laboratories and other specialty departments established according to the unified structural standards.

Article 26. The following hospitals operate in proportion to the medical needs of the population and social-economic features in the administrative-territorial units:

a) The village hospital generally organized in intercooperative centers for the population from more than one nearby location, with with a minimum of 120 beds and with sections of internal medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics for normal births;

b) The city hospital with a minimum of 250 beds and the municipal hospital with a minimum of 400 beds organized in cities and municipalities with at least the following sections : internal medicine, surgery, obstetrics-gynecology and pediatrics;

c) The county hospital organized in cities and municipalities which are county seats, with a minimum of 700 beds and with sections of internal medicine, surgery, obstetrics-gynecology, pediatrics, orthopedics, trauma, intensive anaesthesia-therapy, ophthalmology, ENT and other sections with specialized medical activity;

d) The clinic hospital organized in medical university centers is part of the network of health units and carries out both medical assistance activity for the population as well as instructive and medical scientific research activity.

Article 27. With a view to providing prophylactic medical assistance for certain specialties--tuberculosis, infectious diseases, psychiatry, neuropsychiatry and other similar specialties--hospitals may be organized for the population from more than one county or for the entire country.

Article 28. According to the law, the hospital may be organized in large enterprises or on industrial platforms, as well, to provide general medicine and specialty assistance for the working personnel in the particular units as well as for the population in the territory established by the health directorate.

Article 29. The hospitals are organized under the county health directorates and that of Bucharest Municipality. Under the conditions of the law, hospitals may be organized directly under the Ministry of Health.

The hospitals are responsible to the people's councils in the administrative-territorial unit in which they operate for carrying out their duties for providing health care and for quality, promptness and efficiency of the medical assistance given.

The hospitals which provide medical assistance in the enterprises are also responsible to the working people's councils in the enterprises for fulfilling their tasks.

Article 30. The hospital mainly carries out the following duties:

A. In Protecting the Population's Health and Preventing Disease

- a) Together with the health units in its territorial sphere, it carries out the tasks belonging to it from the health programs;
- b) It supervises the population's state of health and analyzes the quality of medical assistance, taking appropriate measures to continually improve it;
- c) It establishes the necessary measures to prevent and combat diseases which have a large share and communicable ones and, as a specialized organ, is responsible for fulfilling them;
- d) It provides control over the state of health of certain population groups subject to a higher risk of illness;
- e) It carries out specialized exams for checking on application of hygiene standards;
- f) It organizes actions of health education and permanent information regarding important medical-health problems in the area.

B. On Medical Assistance to the Population

- a) It gives emergency medical assistance in case of illness or accident;
- b) It provides general medicine and specialty assistance to ambulatory patients;
- c) Under the conditions provided by law it establishes temporary work disability;
- d) It organizes and makes specialty exams and laboratory investigations for hiring and carries out periodic medical checkups of working personnel in accordance with the methods established by the Ministry of Health;
- e) It provides specialized guidance of the day-care centers and orphanages established by the health directorate.

C. In Medical Assistance for Hospitalized Patients

- a) As soon as possible it makes investigations to determine the diagnosis and it applies complete curative, preventive and recovery treatment which is individual and differentiated depending on the patient's status and the nature and evolutionary stage of the illness;

- b) It sends the diagnosis and therapeutic and recovery indications for released patients to the medical dispensaries and other health units with a view to continuing medical care;
- c) It makes the necessary investigations for appraising the ability to work and other appraisals in accordance with the law;
- d) It makes studies and medical research in connection with application of new investigative and treatment methods, respecting the provisions of the law;
- e) It ensures fulfillment of its tasks from the programs for formation, specialization and advanced training of health personnel.

The hospital or polyclinic dispensary which provides medical assistance in enterprises, besides the duties provided in paragraph 1, letters A) and B), checks on respect for hygiene conditions and application of measures for elimination of noxious factors on the job; it carries out periodic medical checkups of working personnel, analyzes the causes leading to illness or work disability and takes or proposes measures necessary, according to the case, for protecting and strengthening the state of health of the working personnel.

Ambulance Station

Article 31. The ambulance station is organized in the structure of the county hospital and in Bucharest Municipality, under the health directorate, to provide under legal conditions the requirements for transport with special resources of the health units in its sphere of activity and emergency medical assistance. For this purpose the ambulance station formations are required to answer requests promptly and to give first aid and to provide health transport.

Article 32. The working program of the ambulance station is 24 uninterrupted hours, including Sundays and legal holidays.

The Blood Collection and Preservation Center

Article 33. The blood collection and preservation center is organized within the county hospital.

In Bucharest Municipality the duties of the blood collection and preservation center are carried out by the Hematology Center under the Ministry of Health.

The center provides for collecting and preserving blood, as well as for preparing derivatives of blood needed for medical assistance. For this purpose it makes periodic analyses and examinations of the donors and participates in actions of health education of the population with a view to blood donation.

At the same time the center guides blood collection and preservation activity in the territory it serves.

The Day Care Center and Orphanage

Article 34. The day care center is the health unit which, under conditions of the law, provides for raising, educating and medical assistance for children up to 3 years old, whose parents or legal supporters are employed in work, are in the period of studies or other similar situations.

The orphanage of children is the health unit with permanent activity providing for protecting, raising, educating and providing medical care for children up to 3 years old without legal supporters or who have certain afflictions or are in other situations provided by law.

The day care center and orphanage, under conditions provided by law, operate under the people's councils or hospitals. The day care center, organized according to unified structural standards in a socialist unit, operates under it, also.

Article 35. The day care center and children's orphanage mainly fulfill the following duties:

- a) They provide an educational, complex program adapted to each age group with a view to stimulating the healthy development of the children and gaining hygienic habits appropriate for their age;
- b) They provide medical care and measures necessary to prevent and combat disease, especially communicable ones;
- c) They provide rational and individualized nourishment as well as the use of specific means for increasing the children's resistance and for strengthening their organisms.

The Sanatorium and Preventorium

Article 36. In the zones with natural curative factors of special importance and effectiveness sanatoriums are organized by groups of diseases; they provide medical assistance mainly by utilizing natural factors for the purpose of total recovery of the patients, strengthening their state of health and their ability to work.

Article 37. The preventoriums are organized for the purpose of the total recovery of those who have suffered from contagious diseases, particularly tuberculosis, as well as for preventing the illness of persons coming from an environment which favors the appearance of such illnesses.

The Pharmaceutical Network

Article 38. Providing medicines for the population and the health units is done through the pharmacies, pharmaceutical offices and other units of socialist trade provided by law and spread throughout the country.

In accordance with the unified structural standards the pharmacies are organized under the pharmaceutical office and mainly carry out the following duties:

- a) They issue and prepare medicines and other pharmaceutical products, according to the case, strictly respecting legal provisions;
- b) They are responsible for providing the needed pharmaceutical products and for preserving and exchanging them within the terms of validity;
- c) They carry out actions to combat self-medication and the abuse of medicines.

Article 39. The pharmaceutical office is organized in counties and Bucharest Municipality under the health directorates.

The pharmaceutical office is responsible to the county or Bucharest Municipality people's councils for all the activity of distributing medicines, the storage and control of them, ensuring steady supply of pharmaceutical, technical-medical products and health materials to the pharmacies, health units and the population as well as the preparation of products through its own specialized laboratories.

The Anti-Epidemic-Health Center

Article 40. The anti-epidemic-health center is organized in the health directorate of counties or Bucharest Municipality. The anti-epidemic-health center is responsible for exercising control over respect for hygiene standards as well as application of measures to prevent and combat communicable, professional diseases and those which can become widespread, for which purpose it mainly carries out the following duties:

- a) It makes investigations in connection with the causes of disease and the factors which affect the population's health;
- b) It checks and takes measures so that the socialist organizations and citizens respect hygiene and anti-epidemic standards as well as prescriptions from the health notices;
- c) It collects samples for analyses of health control as well as biological products for medical control;
- d) It provides respect for the measures of health protection of the state border with respect to communicable diseases;
- e) It guides, checks on and is responsible for the entire activity of hygiene and anti-epidemic activity carried out by the county health units.

Article 41. The anti-epidemic-health center carries out the job of state health inspection in its territorial sphere, for which purpose:

- a) It authorizes from a health viewpoint the operation of economic and social-cultural projects of any type;
- b) It withdraws health authorization from operation and orders the halt or temporary limitation on activity in any types of units under the conditions provided by law;
- c) It orders that foods which do not correspond to hygiene standards be withdrawn from public consumption;
- d) It orders anti-epidemic measures for patients, those suspected of carrying or those carrying the germs of communicable diseases as well as other health measures which are compulsory for preventing and combatting communicable and professional diseases;
- e) It applies contraventional penalties for failure to respect hygiene standards and standards for the prevention and combatting of communicable diseases.

Section 2: Collective Leadership Organs of the Health Units

Article 42. The organs through which the collective leadership of the health units is carried out are the general meeting of working people, the working people's council and its executive bureau, which are organized and operate in the units with legal personality, according to the legal provisions.

The working people's collective in each health unit bears responsibility for the results obtained in protecting and promoting health, strengthening the population's ability to work as well as for the good management of the material resources entrusted to them.

Each working man in the health units is responsible to the collective for fulfilling his own work tasks and, together with the entire collective, for the good progress of their general activity.

Article 43. The leadership of the health units is ensured on the basis of the principle of collective leadership through the direct participation of worker personnel in the discussion and solution of health, social and economic problems, in working out and implementing measures necessary to fulfill tasks in protecting the population's health as well as for improving the working and living conditions of the entire collective.

Article 44. The general meeting of working people in the health units mainly carries out the following duties:

- a) It analyzes the activity carried out by the health unit and its personnel and establishes appropriate measures for the continual improvement in the quality of medical assistance given to the population;
- b) It seeks to strengthen order and discipline and respect for the standards of professional ethics and those of medical deontology;
- c) It exercises control over the activity of the organs of collective leadership and approves the report on the unit's activity;
- d) It analyzes fulfillment of the tasks belonging to the unit on the basis of the report presented by the council of working people and adopts measures with a view to permanent improvement in its activity;
- e) It approves the commitments of the labor collective and the technical-organizational measures which ensure fulfillment of the tasks provided in the labor plan;
- f) It elects representatives of working people from the unit and members to the council of working people and determines dismissal of those who have not carried out appropriate activity.

Article 45. The council of working people in the health units is comprised of a director, the secretary of the RCP organization, deputy directors, the president of the trade union committee, the secretary of the Union of Communist Youth Organization,

the head accountant, the heads of various labor departments, the doctors, pharmacists and other representatives of working people from the health unit.

Also part of the council of working people are representatives of worker personnel from enterprises in the territory where the health unit carries out its activity; they are named by the organs of collective leadership of the units together with the trade union organizations, those of women and youth as well as citizens named in the citizens' meetings.

Article 46. The president of the council of working people in the health units is the secretary of the RCP organization.

Article 47. The council of working people has mainly the following duties:

- a) It periodically analyzes the quality of medical assistance given to the population by the health unit and establishes the measures necessary for the continual improvement of it;
- b) It analyzes the efficiency of the unit's activity and proposes appropriate measures for approval of the organs above it;
- c) It establishes measures for improvement of the organization of work and most efficient possible utilization of the personnel; it ensures respect for order and discipline in the unit, knowledge and respect for the laws and standards of professional ethics and it takes measures to prevent violation of them and to penalize those guilty of committing violations;
- d) It establishes the regulation for organization and operation of the unit;
- e) Periodically it analyzes and is responsible for the way in which the fixed capital supplied is used, maintained and repaired and in which the material goods and financial resources are managed and it takes measures for rational utilization of them;
- f) Periodically, together with the trade union committee, it analyzes the labor and living conditions of personnel in the unit as well as application of measures for protection of work;
- g) Periodically it organizes meetings with representatives of the citizens and socialist organizations in the territory and, on the basis of the proposals made, it takes measures for the continued improvement of the unit's activity;
- h) It analyzes the proposals made in the general meetings and ensures application of those which have proven effective.

Article 48. The collective leadership of the operational activity of the health unit is carried out by the executive bureau of the council of working people, which ensures that the council's decisions are carried out.

The executive bureau of the council of working people is comprised of a director, who also has the job of president, deputy directors, head accountant and other specialists from the unit.

Article 49. The daily leadership of the health units' activity and fulfillment of the decisions of the collective leadership organs as well as of the tasks established by the organ to which the health unit is subordinate are carried out by the director of the health unit aided by the deputy directors.

Section 3: Guidance, Control and Coordination of Health Care Activity

Article 50. In order to carry out party and state policy in the area of health care for the population, in accordance with the law the Higher Health Council adopts decisions or makes proposals and recommendations to the competent organs to improve, modernize and increase the efficiency of medical assistance, improve medical education and train and rationally utilize health personnel and the material base.

Article 51. Mainly the Higher Health Council has the following duties:

a) Periodically it analyzes the population's state of health, the rise in demographic and morbidity indicators and it works out long-range health programs;

b) It analyzes activity in the area of medicine production and proposes programs for the development of this sector of activity in agreement with the needs of medical assistance to the population; it follows up on the way in which the health units and the medical personnel use and recommend medicines; it ensures the effective utilization of them and takes measures to prevent abuse of medicines and other factors which can affect the population's health negatively;

c) It discusses and adopts proposals on the main directions of development and priority programs for scientific research in the area of health care for the population as well as practical utilization of the results obtained;

d) It analyzes and checks on the way in which the Ministry of Health, other ministries and central organs as well as the executive committees of the peoples councils in counties and Bucharest Municipality ensure fulfillment of party and state decisions

in the area of health care for the population;

e) It takes measures for the development of preventive, curative and recovery medical assistance and activity for sanitary protection of the air, ground and water as well as foods intended for consumption;

f) It seeks permanent improvement of medical assistance to the population, to the mother, child and young people as well as health care to personnel on the job;

g) It guides the distribution and rational utilization of health personnel and takes measures to ensure respect for legal provisions and the standards of professional ethics as well as to strengthen order and discipline in the health units;

h) It adopts the single plan for health education of the population.

Article 52. The Ministry of Health is responsible for implementing party and state policy in the area of health care; it carries out health programs and other measures established to strengthen, protect and recover the population's health.

Article 53. The Ministry of Health bears total responsibility for the good organization of activity in the area of public health and for the control and specialized guidance of all health units in applying the provisions of this law, for which purpose it carries out the following main duties:

a) It leads, coordinates and controls the activity of the health units and health personnel and ensures continual improvement of this activity;

b) It is responsible for application and strict respect for the standards of hygiene and public health and other standards for protecting the living and working environment and rational nourishment;

c) Together with other state organs, it ensures the sensible utilization of natural factors and it aids and guides the practicing of physical education, sports and tourism with a view to strengthening health and increasing the organism's resistance;

d) It organizes and controls application of health measures for the healthy physical and intellectual development of children and young people;

e) It organizes and is responsible for implementing measures to prevent and combat communicable diseases and for the health protection of the population and the country's territory;

- f) Through its organs it fulfills the job of central state health inspection;
- g) It organizes and keeps records of the state of health of the population, carries out regular analysis of the indicators of the state of health and takes action to prevent and combat disease and continually improve the population's health;
- h) Through the health units it ensures preventive, curative and recovery medical assistance and takes measures for the continued improvement of its quality;
- i) It conducts scientific medical research and is responsible for practical utilization of its results; it guides scientific and informational activity of the Union of Societies of Medical Sciences;
- j) Under conditions of the law it participates in the continual improvement of medical education with a view to forming health personnel; it ensures advanced professional training for them and organizes specialized documentation for all health units;
- k) Under the conditions provided by the Statute of Health Personnel, it organizes competitions and exams for occupying positions and promoting health personnel;
- l) It ensures the sensible assignment of health personnel throughout the country and takes measures to strengthen order, discipline and respect for the laws in all health units and promote socialist ethics and equity and medical deontology;
- m) It ensures sensible utilization of the material base intended for medical assistance;
- n) It works out technical standards for the operation of health units, minimums for supply with apparatuses, medicines and instruments, it establishes the responsibilities longing to the health personnel for the good management and utilization of the material base, it organizes activity for the check as well as repair and maintenance of equipment and medical apparatuses; together with the Ministry of the Machine Construction Industry, it ensures the supply with spare parts and execution of projects for capital repairs through the units of this ministry;
- o) It coordinates the import of medicines and in the cases and under the conditions provided by law it ensures reserves of medicines, apparatuses and health materials;
- p) In accordance with the law, it is responsible for application of special health measures required by special situations.

In the health units under the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Interior the control of medical activity is carried out by the organs of these ministries in accordance with the specialized technical standards established by the Ministry of Health.

Article 54. The county and Bucharest Municipality health directorates are organized as local specialized organs of state administration under the county or Bucharest Municipality people's councils and the Ministry of Health.

The county or Bucharest Municipality health council and commissions by areas of specialty operate in the health directorate to discuss important health problems in the county and Bucharest Municipality as well as to advise on the health measures undertaken.

Article 55. The health directorate mainly fulfills the following duties:

- a) It ensures implementation of party and state health policy in the administrative-territorial unit, respect for the legal provisions in the area of health and it guides and controls the activity of the health units regardless of whom they are under;
- b) It organizes and ensures the good operation of all health units under it;
- c) It organizes, controls and is responsible for applying measures to prevent and combat communicable diseases and the health protection of the population and the territory;
- d) It controls the strict application of standards of hygiene and other standards on protecting the living and working environment as well as rational nourishment;
- e) It organizes prophylactic, curative and recovery medical assistance, is responsible for its promptness and quality and aids the introduction of the results of scientific research into medical practice;
- f) It ensures elaboration of plan and budget proposals as well as the development of territorial plan tasks and provisions of the local budgets for the health units under the people's councils and it checks and is responsible for executing them;
- g) It is responsible for carrying out the tasks belonging to it from the health programs and ensures records of the population's state of health; it analyzes the state of health and takes effective measures to continually strengthen it and reduce temporary work disability;

h) It takes measures for the intensive utilization of natural factors for cures and treatments and for the development of physical education, sports and tourism with a view to strengthening health and increasing the organism's resistance;

i) It checks on the professional practice of health personnel, is responsible for improving professional training and sensible utilization of it and takes measures to strengthen order, discipline, respect for the laws in all the health units and promotion of socialist ethics and equity and medical deontology;

j) It follows the supply with medicines, instruments, apparatuses and health materials to the units and controls the efficient utilization of the entire material base of medical assistance; through the units under it, it ensures the verification as well as repair and daily maintenance of medical equipment and apparatuses;

k) It is responsible for applying the measures provided in the single plan of health education;

l) It guides the activity of the branch of the Union of Societies of Medical Sciences and the territorial branch college of health personnel; it cooperates with the branches of the Red Cross Society in fulfilling its tasks;

m) It periodically reports to the people's council and to the Ministry of Health on the results obtained and the measures needed to provide health care to the population from the particular administrative-territorial unit.

Article 56. In villages, cities, municipalities and sectors of Bucharest Municipality, the head doctors of the village medical dispensary or the director of the hospital, according to the case, also fulfills the job of head doctor of the village, city, municipality or sector of Bucharest Municipality.

In the cities and municipalities where there are more than one health unit operating, the bureaus or executive committees of the people's councils, together with the health directorate, appoint as head doctor of the location one of the leaders of these health units, taking into account his professional training and experience in the problems of public health.

The head doctor of the village, city, municipality or sector of Bucharest Municipality is responsible to the people's council and the health directorate for all the activity in the public health area in the administrative-territorial unit where he carries out his activity and is required to report periodically on the evolution of the state of health and measures required to continually improve it.

CHAPTER III Health Personnel

Article 57. The medical assistance to the population is ensured by health personnel formed of:

- a) Health personnel with higher training;
- b) Secondary health personnel;
- c) Auxiliary health personnel.

The professions of doctor, pharmacist or dentist are practiced only by persons with a diploma of graduation from a higher specialized educational institute who are authorized by the Ministry of Health, according to the Statute of Health Personnel.

Article 58. The doctors, pharmacists and all health personnel, in accordance with the law, are responsible for the quality of medical assistance given and are required to take action with high civic and professional responsibility to prevent and combat disease, to have a profoundly human attitude in all their activity and to continually improve their professional training.

Section 1: Medical and Pharmaceutical Training

Article 59. The formation and educating of secondary health personnel and those with higher training needed to provide health care to the population are achieved through medical and pharmaceutical education.

Article 60. Secondary health personnel are trained in health secondary schools which, in accordance with the law, are organized under the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education and Instruction.

Article 61. The process of training and educating the pupils is carried out through lectures, practice projects, laboratory projects, practical instruction and other instructional-educational activities in educational units and health units on the basis of the instruction plans and programs worked out by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education and Instruction.

Article 62. The studies of the health secondary school conclude with the final exam which takes place in accordance with the standards set by the Ministry of Education and Instruction.

Graduates of the health secondary school, after doing a 9-12-month probation stage in the health units and taking a qualifying exam, will have the profession of medical nurse, laboratory assistant, technician and other jobs provided in the listing of jobs of health personnel with secondary training.

Graduates of the health secondary school with the graduation diploma have the right to participate in the admitting competition in any institute of higher education.

Article 63. Doctors, pharmacists and dentists are training in the medical-pharmaceutical institutes or colleges of medicine or pharmacy organized under the Ministry of Education and Instruction and the Ministry of Health, in accordance with the law.

Article 64. The institutes of higher medical and pharmaceutical education are required to ensure the students' multilateral training so that each doctor, pharmacist and dentist under optimum conditions can fulfill the duties of ensuring general medical assistance--prophylactic, curative and recuperative--and can prove a high moral behavior in carrying out their professions.

Article 65. Higher medical and pharmaceutical education is carried out in an integrated way with medical assistance and medical scientific research in accordance with the plans and programs of instruction worked out by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education and Instruction.

Article 66. The studies in higher medical and pharmaceutical education conclude with a diploma exam.

The graduates who have passed the exam obtain their diploma, on which basis they can carry out their profession as doctor, pharmacist or dentist under conditions of the law.

Article 67. Teaching personnel, doctors and pharmacists from higher medical and pharmaceutical education are obligated to carry out teaching activity integrated with medical assistance and with scientific research and to participate in actions of specialization and advanced professional training of the health personnel in accordance with the programs worked out by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education and Instruction.

Article 68. With a view to ensuring quality medical assistance at the appropriate level and to establishing medical cadres in the villages, following their graduation from higher education the doctors under conditions provided by law will carry out a practical period in hospitals or other health units on the basis of a program established by the Ministry of Health under the direct guidance of doctors with special professional experience and competence, after which they will work in the units to which they were assigned.

Article 69. The organization, guidance and control over development of the process of medical and pharmaceutical education are ensured by the Ministry of Health together with the Ministry of Education and Instruction.

Section 2: The Duties of Health Personnel With Higher Training

Article 70. Health personnel with higher training includes doctors, pharmacists as well as biologists, chemists and other specialized personnel with higher training who work in the area of health care.

Article 71. In carrying out their profession, regardless of the specialty and the unit where they carry out their activity, the doctors have the following main duties:

- a) To apply and use the procedures and means at their disposal to fulfill the goals provided in the health programs and those to prevent disease;
- b) To check on strict application of hygiene standards, to keep an eye on the maintenance and promotion of each citizen's health and to carry out sustained activity of health education;
- c) To follow the way in which hygienic conditions are ensured on the job and to take appropriate measures to eliminate the dangers of the worker personnel's getting sick;
- d) To promptly apply measures to prevent and combat communicable diseases and professional and chronic illnesses;
- e) To ensure permanent medical assistance to the patients in their care, to apply appropriate medical treatment and to promote prophylactic measures to prevent complications and the illnesses becoming chronic ones;
- f) To prescribe and use only the medicines and biological products for human use needed to carry out the treatment, as included in the listing of medicines and biological products for human use, to prevent and combat the abuse of medicines and to inform the competent organs of unforeseen reactions to them;
- g) To use medical gymnastics for the treatment and medical recuperation of the patients, for correcting physical and functional deficiencies and to recommend that physical exercises be practiced to strengthen the organism and maintain health;
- h) To draw up medical documents correctly and with a sense of responsibility, in accordance with legal standards;
- i) To participate in first aid actions and medical assistance in case of natural calamities, epidemics or accidents;

j) To show complete understanding for the patients and avoid any attitude which can negatively affect evolution of the illness; not to receive or place conditions of any kind on giving medical care or carrying out the other duties belonging to them on receiving amounts of money or other material advantages;

k) To give first aid and ensure medical assistance to the patient until the state of danger to his health or life disappears or until the patient is admitted to a health unit;

l) To ensure the continuity of medical assistance and answer the patients' requests and live in the location where the health unit is located; for this purpose the people's councils will aid the medical cadres in obtaining necessary housing in accordance with the law.

Article 72. The pharmacist has the following main obligations:

a) Along with the doctor, to participate in the activity to protect and care for the population's health and to prevent the abuse of medicines and to combat self-medication;

b) To guide the population in the way to utilize medicines and respect the prescribed dosages and the consequences of using them incorrectly; to popularize among the citizens the use of medicinal plants in the prophylaxis and treatment of certain illnesses,

c) To prepare and issue the medicines provided in the Romanian Pharmacopoeia with strict respect for technical standards as set by the Ministry of Health;

d) To continually follow the physical-chemical qualities of the medicines, to stop the consumption of inappropriate ones and immediately inform the competent organs of the changes determined;

e) To ensure that the medicines are kept, preserved and kept safe in accordance with legal provisions and that medicines whose terms have expired are not issued;

f) To permanently collaborate with the doctor for the rational and effective utilization of therapeutical means and inform him whenever particular problems appear in the consumption of medicines;

g) To strictly seek respect for the manufacturing technologies and quality of pharmaceutical products in the case where he carries out his activity in a unit which produces medicines.

Article 73. The biologist, chemist and other specialized personnel with higher training in the health units are required to

participate alongside the doctor and the pharmacist, in accordance with their specialties, in the activity of medical assistance to the population.

Section 3: Duties of Secondary and Auxiliary Health Personnel

Article 74. Secondary health personnel are formed of medical nurses, lab assistants, medical technicians and other cadres with secondary specialized training.

Article 75. Secondary health personnel carry out their activity under the guidance and direct control of the doctor and mainly have the following duties:

- a) They participate in actions to prevent and combat disease and in the activity of health education;
- b) They ensure individual hygiene and permanent care for the patient and administer the food and medicines prescribed;
- c) In accordance with the doctor's orders they carry out medical treatments and care, collect specimens, laboratory analyses and other medical services; they give medical first aid;
- d) They continually supervise the patients' status and inform the doctor of the evolution of the illness and promptly answer their requests, with its being prohibited to receive or claim sums of money or other material advantages from the patients they have in their care;
- e) They are responsible that the apparatuses, equipment and instruments and other materials supplied are kept well and they prepare and sterilize the instruments and material, respecting health technical standards.

In the pharmaceutical network the secondary health personnel carry out their activity under the guidance and direct control of the pharmacist and they carry out operations to receive, prepare and issue medicines or biological products for human usage. It is prohibited that these personnel handle toxic products or drugs.

Article 76. Auxiliary health personnel include hospital attendants, intendants and other similar personnel who ensure the cleanliness and preserve the hygiene of the health units, preparation of materials needed for activity and accompany the hospitalized patients when needed; they fulfill other tasks provided in the regulations for the organization and operation of the unit.

Section 4: Discipline of Health Personnel

Article 77. Health personnel are required to apply the appropriate medical treatment for each illness and respect the medical standards of treatment.

Failure to respect the medical standards of treatment, prescribing of counterindicated medicines or application of inappropriate treatments which cause injury to the body or health, cause a permanent infirmity or endanger a person's life or which result in his death are punishable in accordance with penal law.

Article 78. The acts, data and medical information obtained by health personnel in carrying out the duties of their job are a professional secret and divulging them is prohibited.

It is not considered divulging a professional secret to report or give information provided in the preceding paragraph, on the basis of legal provisions.

Article 79. The Ministry of Health may suspend the right to practice the profession of doctor, pharmacist or dentist as well as change their specialty under the conditions provided by the Statute for Health Personnel.

Health personnel whose right to practice their profession has been suspended are prohibited from giving consultations, prescribing and preparing medicines, giving treatments or administering any means of treatment in the area of medicine or pharmacy as a doctor, pharmacist or dentist, except in the situations when they give first aid.

Article 80. With a view to ensuring strict respect for the standards of socialist ethics and equity by all health personnel, the Central College of Health Personnel operates in the Ministry of Health while the county and Bucharest Municipality college operate in the health directorates.

The county colleges analyze deviations from the standards of ethics and medical deontology as well as other deviations which taint the prestige of the profession and they can apply the following penalties:

- a) Warning before the college;
- b) Warning before health personnel in the labor collective of the unit;
- c) Reprimand and warning, bringing the penalty to the knowledge of all health personnel in the location or county.

In case of more serious deviations, the county colleges may propose reprimand with warning before the central college, making the penalty known to all health personnel.

In special situations the county and Bucharest Municipality colleges may propose to the legal organs applying the disciplinary penalties provided by law, including withdrawing the work contract, suspending the right to practice the profession, while in the case of committing an infraction in practicing the profession they are required to inform the competent judicial organs.

The central college solves disputes over the decisions applied by the county colleges. Upon the proposal of the county colleges it may apply the penalty of reprimand with warning, making the penalty known to all health personnel.

The central college decides on the proposals to suspend the right to practice the profession and, when it is the case, forwards them for approval by the Ministry of Health.

Contests may be made against the penalties applied by the central college in the Executive Bureau of the Higher Health Council.

Article 81. The standards for discipline of health personnel, the organization and operation of the colleges as well as those on employment, promotion, specialization and advanced training of health personnel are set by the Statute for Health Personnel approved by Council of State decree.

CHAPTER IV Strengthening the Population's State of Health and Preventing Disease

Section 1: Hygiene of the Living and Working Environment

Article 82. The leadership organs of health activity and the health units, together with socialist and public organizations as well as the entire population, are required to contribute to ensuring hygienic living and working conditions and a high degree of cleanliness in locations and homes and to preventing and combatting environmental pollution, basic conditions for strengthening man's health.

The standards of hygiene establish the conditions for ensuring the quality of the water, air and ground, hygiene on the job and in the units for public usage, health protection of foods, sources and installations of supply with drinking water, the prevention of radioactive contamination, cleanliness of locations and socialist units, joint means of transport and homes and the removal and neutralization of used waters and solid waste.

The standards of hygiene are approved by Council of State decree on the proposal of the Ministry of Health and are obligatory in planning and carrying out social-economic projects as well as in all areas of activity.

The ministries, other central organs, people's councils, socialist units and each person are responsible for respecting the standards of hygiene and for applying necessary measures to prevent and eliminate any factors in the living and working environment which could harm public health.

Article 83. The Ministry of Health guides and controls all the activity of ensuring conditions of hygiene for the living and working environment, for which purpose:

- a) It studies the quality of environmental factors with a view to practical utilization of ensuring health the positive affects of them for developing and strengthening health;
- b) It seeks to vitalize the population's state of health, organizes and makes medical investigations among the masses so they know the effects of noxious factors and it establishes measures to eliminate them;
- c) It organizes and makes investigations so that it knows the health-hygiene state of the groups of children and young people and it proposes measures so that the instructive-educational process and system of activity and rest contribute to their harmonious physical and intellectual development;
- d) It works out and places for approval the standards of hygiene and is responsible for application and strict respect of them throughout the country;
- e) It takes measures for the strict application of the standards of hygiene on the job and it organizes actions with a view to preventing professional diseases and to eliminate the causes bringing illnesses with work disability;
- f) It seeks and takes measures for respect for the standards of hygiene for the quality of drinking water, the sanitary protection of the sources and installations of supply with water, the air and ground and systems for the removal and neutralization of used waters and solid waste as well as for prevention of radioactive contamination;
- g) It checks on respect for the standards of hygiene in the manufacture, processing, storage, transport and sale of foods, the utilization of dyes, preservatives and other chemical substances used in preparing foods as well as application of rational nourishment standards.

Article 84. The executive committees or bureaus of the people's councils are responsible for the sanitary protection of the sources of supply with drinking water and removal of used waters, for keeping public paths clean as well as parks, beaches, swimming pools, recreation locations, public places, means of joint transport, markets, fairs as well as for prevention and eliminating noise.

The same responsibilities also belong to the units which use the places provided in paragraph 1.

The citizens are obligated to respect the measures set by the people's councils precisely in order to ensure public hygiene and cleanliness in locations as well as the rules of hygiene in their own households or homes. The militia organs are required to seek application of the measures established by the people's councils and, if needed, to aid the health organs.

The units which use the drinking water installations are required to check on water quality with their own means and to distribute it only if it meets state standards.

It is prohibited to smoke in theaters, those used for instruction processes, in meeting halls, medical offices and patients' rooms, in the joint means of transport in locations, in retail stores and other public places as established by the county or Bucharest Municipality people's councils.

Article 85. The economic and social-cultural units operate on the basis of health authorization issued by the county or Bucharest Municipality health organ.

For newly built, transformed or systematized units, receipt of the projects depends on obtaining health authorization for operation in advance.

Withdrawal of health authorization for operation is done by informing the people's council and involves the obligation of the unit's leadership to immediately order the achievement of hygienic conditions and conditions to protect labor and the issuance of a new authorization for operation.

For industrial projects, a halt to activity is made with Council of Ministers approval following withdrawal of health authorization for operation.

Article 86. The socialist units whose activity may result in pollutants of any kind, with danger of causing the serious intoxication or professional disease among the worker personnel or of endangering the population's health are required to periodically

ensure checks on the concentration of pollutants on the job and the environment around the unit.

The unit's leadership is required to apply all the measures for individual protection on the job and in case it has been found that the maximum permissible limits have been exceeded for each pollutant, the defects must be remedied in the shortest possible time, but not more than 30 days.

If the maximum permissible limits have continued to be exceeded following expiration of the period provided in the preceding paragraph, the unit immediately will notify the particular people's council and organ above it, which will decide on the measures and terms which must be fulfilled by the particular unit or, according to the case, the halt to activity, informing the Council of Ministers of this.

Article 87. The socialist units which utilize sources of nuclear radiation or process radioactive materials or ores are required to apply appropriate measures and to have the necessary devices and equipment for protection against radiation and any possible radioactive contamination of worker personnel, the population and the environment as well as the means necessary for permanent control of irradiation and radioactive contamination.

Article 88. The socialist units may place into circulation chemical substances to be used as disinfectants or pesticides only with the advice of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry.

The use of substances provided in the preceding paragraph in the zootechnical and vegetable production sectors is made in accordance with the specific regulations for these sectors of activity.

Article 89. The design units in working out studies and plans for any type of construction are required to adopt effective technical solutions for application of the standards of hygiene and techniques for labor safety and environmental protection with a view to preventing illness and accidents.

Working out of design standards and plans for economic and social-economic constructions, planning designs for territories and locations, state standards or technical norms for quality conditions for food and cosmetic products as well as in the introduction of substances or techniques into technological processes for which standards of hygiene have not been set will be done only with the advice of the Ministry of Health. For this decision, the units and organs concerned will present the necessary technical data for evaluating any possible negative affects on the population's health.

Article 90. Worker personnel may be employed or change their job only following a medical examination which proves that their state of health allows work to be carried out in the position to be occupied. The medical examination is made prior to all other forms of examination.

Also, the medical examination is required for admittance to secondary schools, professional schools, apprenticeships and higher education for the professional guidance of youth.

Worker personnel and persons in practical training are required to have medical checkups periodically.

The leaders of socialist units are required, with the aid of the trade union organs and youth organizations, to ensure that the worker personnel, pupils and students go to periodic medical check ups and to apply the recommendations resulting from the examinations made.

Article 91. The leadership organs of the socialist units are required to make periodic analyses, together with the health organs, labor protection, trade union and youth organs, of the causes of accidents at work and illnesses and to take effective measures with a view to eliminate the factors which are harmful for the health of the worker personnel.

Article 92. Medical personnel in the units which operate in the enterprises and economic organizations must be organically integrated into their lives and activity and work effectively under the direct leadership of the working people's councils.

Enterprise doctors periodically are required to report to the working people's councils on the workers' state of health, the rise and causes of temporary work disability, the harmful agents appearing in the enterprises as well as on the measures which must be taken to eliminate them and other technical-organizational and medical-sanitary measures needed to prevent and combat the causes of disease.

Section 2: Protecting and Developing the Health of Mother, Child and Youth

Article 93. The health units and personnel are required to carry out activity of health education which leads to forming an opinion favoring a rise in natality as well as to ensure optimum medical-health conditions to care for pregnant women and the healthy development of the newborn, children and young people.

In the action of protecting family health, the doctors and all health personnel must give special attention to strengthening the

woman's health so that she can fulfill her important social role as mother and for the raising and educating of health, physically and intellectually well-developed children under the conditions of the harmonious combination of this role with that of being an active participant in the production process.

Article 94. In the activity of protecting and developing the health of mother, child and youth, the health units have the following duties:

- a) To carry out educational and medical actions in the family, in schools and at work to prepare young people toward building a family, ensuring a demographic behavior favorable to bearing and raising a larger number of children;
- b) To do a medical examination prior to marriage and, in accordance with the law, to issue premarital certificates;
- c) To apply all the medical measures to combat sterility and infertility;
- d) To follow up on the way the leaderships of all socialist units apply the standards established for ensuring the necessary conditions to protect women and young people on the job;
- e) To ensure medical supervision of pregnant women through clinical exams and laboratory examinations throughout the pregnancy; to give differentiated medical check ups and take appropriate measures for the pregnant women whose health is endangered; to ensure qualified assistance at birth and supervise the evolution of the woman's state of health in the postnatal period;
- f) To periodically make a medical examination of the newborn, nursing babies and children and ensure differentiated medical assistance for them;
- g) To supervise the state of health and organize the routine of children in nurseries, orphanages and other groups;
- h) To ensure medical assistance for pupils and students as well as respect for the requirements of hygiene in the learning process with a view to ensuring their harmonious physical and intellectual development;
- i) To ensure medical assistance to children with physical or mental defects and apply differentiated treatments with a view to their recovery and integration in social activity.

Article 95. In accordance with the law the socialist units are responsible for applying in the production process all the

measures for the technical-organizational and health protection differentiated by job and in proportion to the need for effective protection of the health of the woman, mother, child and young people.

Article 96. In accordance with the law women enjoy special measures for health care and for the care and education of children.

The pregnant woman is required to go to prenatal medical examinations and respect medical orders.

Interrupting the normal course of the pregnancy is forbidden. In the exceptional cases where it is permitted to interrupt the course of the pregnancy, under the conditions provided by law, this only may be done in specialized health units.

Article 97. The parents or other legal guardians are required to bring their children for medical examination and application of prophylactic measures upon any request of the health units.

Section 3: The Prevention and Combatting of Communicable Diseases

Article 98. The prevention and combatting of communicable diseases are a permanent obligation of the health organs, units and personnel as well as for the socialist units and all citizens.

In fulfilling this duty the health organs, units and personnel are responsible for the following:

- a) Finding, treating and isolating the patients, those suspected of having a communicable disease and those who are carriers of pathogenous germs, according to the case;
- b) Giving preventive vaccinations, making clinic investigations as well as epidemiological and laboratory investigations, applying prophylactic and curative treatments as well as seeking to carry out rat and insect control and disinfection;
- c) Supervising the epidemiology of former patients, suspects or carriers of pathogenous germs and prohibiting the acceptance, employment, retaining or resumption of activity by them in groups of children and in the food sector and in the operation of central installations for the supply of drinking water and in other units, if their presence is dangerous for the population's health;
- d) Applying special health measures at the border-crossing points, in locations and units, for persons, foods, goods, vehicles and others.

Article 99. The health personnel who find or are informed of the existence of a case of a communicable disease are required immediately to take all measures to prevent spread of the disease among the population or groups and to immediately inform the health unit above it.

Also, health personnel are required to take emergency measures to isolate the patient, make a preliminary epidemiological investigation, identify the source of infection, record and supervise the persons with whom the patient came in contact through clinical and laboratory examinations as well as other measures depending on the specific nature of the communicable disease.

Article 100. In the case a center of the epidemic appears, in case of the imminence of an epidemic or in situations of a natural calamity, the Ministry of Health, health units and health personnel are required to order the following:

- a) Prohibit the consumption and commercialization of foods, items, materials or contaminated substances or those coming from the contaminated environment or the reconditioning or destruction of them;
- b) Carry out disinfection, rat or insect control in certain zones, locations, places of work, households and means of transport;
- c) Establish necessary measures for the transport or prohibiting of the transport of corpses outside the location where the death occurred;
- d) Restricting or suspending the activity of socialist units, circulation of persons, vehicles, goods, foods, items or other goods from and to certain zones or locations for limited periods under the conditions of the law;
- e) Establish the tasks for effective intervention belonging to the units of medical assistance and medical scientific research with regard to preventing and combatting communicable diseases.

Article 101. Any person on the territory of the Socialist Republic of Romania is required to be subject to the measures for the prevention and combatting of communicable diseases as ordered by the health units.

Communicable diseases for which declaration, treatment or hospitalization are required are established by the Ministry of Health.

Article 102. Upon the request of health personnel, the militia organs are required to give aid for applying the measures to prevent and combat communicable diseases for the persons who refuse or are opposed to these measures.

Article 103. For emergency intervention in the situation where centers of epidemic diseases appear an anti-epidemic reserve of medicines, serums, vaccines, disinfectants, insecticides, apparatuses and other specific materials is established at the Ministry of Health. The volume of anti-epidemic reserve is approved annually through the single national plan.

Article 104. The Ministry of Health ensures the exchange of epidemiological information with the competent health organs from other states or with international organizations in accordance with international regulations, conventions, agreements and international understandings of which the Socialist Republic of Romania is part.

Section 4: The Prevention and Combatting of Chronic Noncommunicable Diseases

Article 105. For the prevention and combatting of chronic noncommunicable diseases--cardiovascular, cancer, rheumatism, nutritional and other diseases--as well as for elimination of the factors which favor the appearance of these diseases, the health organs, units and personnel are required to organize broad prophylactic actions, make studies to know the factors negatively affecting the state of health, discover and treat the diseases in the preliminary phases with a view to the patient's recovery.

Article 106. The health units are required to keep records of the persons discovered with chronic noncommunicable diseases as established by the Ministry of Health and to ensure appropriate specialized treatment.

Article 107. In the case of diseases bringing temporary work disability, medical personnel are required to establish the measures for recovering work ability together with orders for treatment and, together with the socialist units, to seek respect for them. At the same time, the health units will aid in employing persons suffering from such diseases in an activity corresponding to their ability to work.

Article 108. Psychiatric patients who, because of their troubled state, can endanger their own life, health or body or those of others or can disturb repeatedly and seriously the normal living or working conditions or who can commit acts provided by criminal law are obligatorily subject to medical treatment in a health unit, in accordance with the law.

Section 5: Physical Education and Sports

Article 109. For the harmonious physical and moral development of each citizen, the tempering and strengthening of the organism, the prevention of disease, the increase in ability to work and create as well as for the useful and pleasing use of free time, the leaders of socialist units are required to develop the practice of physical education and sports, mass tourism, excursions, and travels by preschool children, pupils, students and all worker personnel as well as to improve the educational content of these activities.

Article 110. The health units and all personnel are required to aid in and guide the activity of physical education and sports by citizens, taking into account the specific nature of their work and their state of health and ability.

Article 111. The educational institutes are required to develop and ensure the increase in effectiveness of physical education in all grades, to organize mass sports activity for the pupils and students, to carry out diversified programs of physical education and sports for the purpose of strengthening the organism and forming healthy work and living habits.

At the same time, the educational institutes and physical education teachers, upon recommendation of the doctor, are required to apply special gymnastics programs for the pupils and students who have defects in their physical development.

Article 112. The socialist units are required to carry out intense activity to attract working people to regularly practice physical education and sports and, aided by the enterprise doctor, to develop strengthening gymnastics in production with a view to eliminating fatigue and increasing output in work.

Article 113. The Ministry of Health, together with the National Council for Physical Education and Sports, work out hygiene-health standards for physical culture and sports, develop research for the continued rise in the physical capacity of the organism, organize the activity of sports medicine and ensure the control and medical-health assistance for performing sportsmen.

Section 6: Health Education of the Population

Article 114. The purpose of health education is to have the population master necessary knowledge of individual hygiene and that of the environment, rational nourishment, the prevention of disease and avoiding of the abuse of medicines in order to form hygienic habits, know the main signs of illness and, in case of need, give first aid.

Article 115. Health education activity takes place on the basis of the single plan for health education adopted by the Higher Health Council, which mainly includes the following:

- a) Educating children and young people in health problems and first aid as well as in view of forming hygiene habits;
- b) Integrating health education in the general instructional-educational process of the educational institutes in all grades;
- c) Developing health education actions for family and the raising of children;
- d) The health education of working people with a view to forming the hygienic behavior needed to prevent disease, professional diseases or accidents as well as to strengthen the capacity for work, combat the abuse of medicines, alcohol, smoking and other habits harmful to health;
- e) The diversification and improvement in the content of educational health materials in the press, movies, on radio and television or other ways;
- f) Involving the population in implementing health programs to prevent and combat disease.

Article 116. The Ministry of Health coordinates, controls and is responsible for fulfilling the single plan of health education.

The Ministry of Education and Instruction, the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, other ministries, central and local organs, the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania, the Union of Communist Youth, the Pioneer Organization, Romanian Radio-Television, the National Council for Physical Education and Sports, the Red Cross Society of the Socialist Republic of Romania as well as the central and local press are required to make their contribution in their own ways to carrying out health education actions.

CHAPTER V Medical Assistance to the Population

Section 1: General and Emergency Medical Assistance

Article 117. Medical assistance to the population generally is given in the health units.

Medical assistance also may be given on the job, at home and at the scene of an accident, according to the case.

Article 118. All citizens are entitled to medical assistance ensured by the medical dispensary, polyclinic dispensary or the nearest hospital, according to the case, in whose sphere their homes or places of work are.

Article 119. Hospitalization of the patient mainly is done in the case of communicable diseases, emergencies or chronic diseases which require the application of a treatment or investigations under hospital conditions.

Hospitalization generally is done upon the order of the specialist or, in special situations, the dispensary doctor. Except for medical-surgical emergencies, they are required to ensure that the necessary analyses are done to establish the diagnosis under outpatient conditions and shorten the hospitalization period.

If the hospital to which the patient belongs cannot ensure the necessary medical care, it is required to ensure that the patient is hospitalized in another hospital or a specialized unit.

Article 120. Medical leaves for temporary work disability of worker personnel are given by the leaders of the socialist unit on the basis of a medical certificate.

Medical certificates for temporary work disability, under the conditions provided by law, are issued by the health unit which serves the worker personnel in the particular socialist unit.

In case of a medical emergency, the unit giving emergency assistance is required to give written confirmation of the diagnosis, treatment applied and length of hospitalization or compulsory immobilization at home; the medical certificate is issued by the health unit to which the patient belongs following verification of the information sent by the unit which gave the emergency medical assistance and the state of health of the person involved.

Article 121. The hospitals are required to send all the information needed to continue treatment to the dispensary for the patients who were being treated by them.

Article 122. The health units are required to provide permanent medical assistance needed and sensible programing of all patients requesting consultation or treatment by hour and specialty so that they avoid crowding and long waits.

Article 123. With a view to better follow up of the progress of the state of health and more sensible record-keeping of the medical services provided as well as for increasing the responsibility of the medical personnel for the working people's health, the individual health booklet is being introduced.

The set up of the health booklet and conditions for utilizing it are set by Council of State decree.

Article 124. Medical care is provided with the agreement of the patient or persons who, in accordance with the law, are empowered to give their agreement.

In grave cases where emergency medical care is needed to save a minor's life as well as of persons who cannot make a judgment or are powerless to demonstrate their wishes and the agreement or consent of persons entitled to cannot be obtained in time, the medical care will be carried out by the doctor on his own responsibility.

In the case where medical care is refused, a written statement in this regard will be requested, with the doctor being required to inform the patient or the persons empowered to give his consent of the consequences resulting from his failure to accept this care.

The provisions of this article do not apply in the cases where medical care is obligatory to protect public health, in accordance with the law.

Article 125. Emergency medical assistance is given by all health units permanently, at any hour of the day or night, regardless of where the person lives.

Health personnel are required to give medical first aid regardless of their specialty, of where they are or of whether it is during or after working hours.

Giving first aid at the scene of an accident or illness is also a duty of the health formations of the Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania in places of work, villages, cities or municipalities as well as for the special ambulance teams.

Article 126. The emergency transport of those involved in accidents, ill persons and pregnant women using road, sea and air means of transport is ensured through the concern of the territorial health unit.

Article 127. All citizens, starting with those of school age, are required to master the knowledge of giving first aid.

Any person present when an accident occurs or a serious illness is required to give first aid within the limit of his possibilities, to inform the closest health unit, to aid the health personnel in giving medical first aid, to make available the means of transport he has and to ensure the free transport for those

involved in accidents and those taken ill to the closest health unit. These measures also apply for pregnant women whose state necessitates emergency medical assistance.

Article 128. The socialist units are required to aid the action of the health instruction and education of the population in problems of first aid.

The Ministry of Health together with the Red Cross Society of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Ministry of Education and Instruction ensure the health instruction and education of the population in problems of first aid.

Section 2: Therapy With Blood, Plasma and Blood Derivatives The Removal and Transplant of Human Tissue and Organs

Article 129. The donation of human blood for therapeutic purposes, the preparation of plasma and derivatives of human blood as well as preservation of them are done in specialized health units.

The collection of human blood from donors, active immunizations for donors with a view to obtaining immune serum, production plasmaphoresis, therapy with blood, plasma and blood derivatives are done only by the doctor or other health personnel checked by him.

It is forbidden to collect blood for the purpose provided in paragraph 1 from minors as well as from adults who cannot judge.

Blood donors benefit from the rights provided by law.

Article 130. Citizens from the age of 14, in accordance with the law, are required to have their blood type determined and this is done only by authorized doctors. The blood type must be entered into the identify bulletin and military record of each citizen.

Article 131. The removal of human organs as well as the transplant of human tissues and organs may be done for therapeutic purposes under the conditions of this law.

The removal and transplant of human tissues and organs cannot be the object of any transaction.

Article 132. The removal of tissues and organs from living persons is done only if there is no danger to the donor's life and with his written consent given to the chief doctor of the section in the health unit in which the donor is admitted and in the presence of two witnesses.

The donor's consent may be given only after the doctor has informed him of any possible medical risks which could result from the removal. The donor may reconsider the consent he has given.

Article 133. It is prohibited to remove tissue and organs from minors as well as from persons lacking judgment. Also it is prohibited to remove tissues and organs from persons suffering from the diseases established by the Ministry of Health.

Article 134. The removal of tissues and organs from deceased persons is done only if the biological death has been medically confirmed. In this case the removal may be made with the written consent of one of the major family members in the following order: spouse, parent, child, brother or sister.

The basic elements and criteria on which basis confirmation of biological death is made and the information which the act determining the death must contain are established by the Ministry of Health.

Article 135. It is prohibited to remove tissues and organs if during his lifetime the person showed in writing that he did not want the removal to be made or when a medical-legal autopsy would be compromised through removal.

Article 136. The transplant of human tissues and organs may be done only if it is the only thing able to ensure that the recipient's health or body would be saved, with his written consent given before the chief doctor of the section in which he is admitted and before two witnesses.

In case the recipient cannot give his consent, it may be given in writing by one of the family members in the order provided in Article 134. For persons layed under an interdict, consent may be given by parents or tutors, according to the case. For minors, consent may be given by parents or other legal guardians.

Consent may be given only after the doctor has informed the recipient or the persons provided in the preceding paragraph of the eventual medical risks.

The transplant of human tissues and organs may be made without the consent provided in paragraphs 1 and 2 if, due to objective circumstances, the contact with the family or the recipient's legal guardians cannot be made in time and the recipient is unable to give his consent and delay would inevitably lead to the recipient's death, a fact determined by the chief doctor of the section and two witnesses.

Article 137. The removal and transplant of human tissues and organs are done by doctors and only in the hospitals established by the Ministry of Health.

The need for removal and transplant as well as approval for doing them will be decided by special commissions established by the hospital's leadership.

In the case of removal of tissues and organs from deceased persons, confirmation of their death is made by at least two doctors who are members of the commission and by one forensic expert, with the conclusions being recorded in a report.

CHAPTER VI Spa and Climatic Medical Assistance

Section 1: Organization of Medical Assistance in Spa and Climatic Stations

Article 138. Natural curative factors in the country, mineral waters, thermal waters, lakes, mud baths, therapeutic gases and climatic factors are utilized for prophylactic, curative and recuperation purposes to provide health care to the population.

Article 139. The health units are required to utilize natural curative factors to maintain and promote the population's state of health, increase the organism's defense power, prevent disease and adapt it more adequately to living and working conditions as well as to provide medical assistance which recovers the ability to work.

Article 140. The balneary stations are locations which have available effective mineral substances in therapeutics which are scientifically recognized, with an organization which permits providing balneary medical assistance.

Climatic stations are locations which have available favorable climatic factors and conditions which ensure the strengthening of health and ability to work of the citizens.

Establishment of the locations which have available natural curative factors and are organized as balneary stations or climatic or balneoclimatic stations is done by presidential decree upon the proposal of the executive committees of the county people's councils and the Ministry of Health.

Article 141. The Ministry of Health is responsible for rational utilization of natural curative factors; it heads, organizes and controls the way in which the medical assistance given in the units in the balneary, climatic and balenoclimatic stations is ensured.

The Ministry of Health also establishes the therapeutic qualities of the natural curative factors, the type of treatment at the station, the type, capacity and structure of the treatment bases and health units in the balneary stations, the minimums for supply with specialized installations and apparatuses as well as the methods of treatment for each station separately in proportion to its importance.

Article 142. Health personnel in the balneoclimatic stations mainly have the following duties:

- a) They establish the form and stage of the illness of the persons who have come to the station and they prescribe preventive, therapeutic or recuperative treatment, predominantly utilizing natural curative factors specific to the station;
- b) Along with natural curative factors and other associated factors, they introduce in the treatment active rest, movement, medical physical culture and an adequate diet;
- c) They control respect for the hygiene standards in the treatment bases, correct application of the methods for cure set by the Ministry of Health as well as application of the standards for operation, health protection and management of the mineral springs, lakes and therapeutic muds;
- d) Aided by the research units they make studies of the effectiveness and scientific substantiation of the methods of treatment with natural curative factors specific to the station with a view to broadening and continually improving utilization of them.

Article 143. The sanatoriums, treatment bases and other units which ensure balneary and climatic medical assistance operate under the health directorates and Ministry of Health, according to the case.

The rest homes with treatment bases which belong to other central organs and the mass or public organizations are under the county or Bucharest Municipality health directorates or the Ministry of Health, according to the case, from the viewpoint of medical assistance.

Article 144. The Ministry of Health together with the General Union of Trade Unions, the Ministry of Tourism and the other central and local organs will ensure total utilization of the accommodations for housing and treatment in the balneary and climatic stations throughout the year.

Section 2: The Prospecting, Exploitation and Protection of Natural Balneary and Climatic Factors

Article 145. Responsibility for prospecting, exploiting and protecting natural balneary and climatic factors belongs to the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Geology, the National Council of Waters and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry.

Article 146. The Ministry of Health is responsible for medical research and health protection of therapeutic mineral substances, for which purpose:

- a) It organizes, coordinates and controls medical research, establishing the nature of the natural curative factors and their value and therapeutic indications;
- b) It works out technical standards for establishing the perimeters of health protection of the balneoclimatic stations as well as unified standards for utilizing the therapeutic mineral substances and it controls the way they are applied;
- c) It establishes the indications and counterindications in consumption of the bottled mineral waters;
- d) It authorizes the use of mineral, therapeutic substances and their derivatives in balneary treatment and their industrialization and commercialization.

Article 147. The Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Geology is responsible for geological research, for rational extraction and hydrogeological protection of the therapeutic mineral substances, for which purpose:

- a) It organizes, coordinates and controls geological research with a view to identifying the reserves of therapeutic mineral substances and establishing the nature of their deposit as well as the research necessary to establish the perimeter of hydrogeological protection;
- b) With the agreement of the Ministry of Health, it authorizes the start into exploitation or the temporary halt or final stop to the exploitation of therapeutic mineral substances;

Article 148. The National Council of Waters is responsible for research and hydrological exploitation of therapeutic lakes and, with agreement of the Ministry of Health, authorizes the start into exploitation or the temporary pause or final halt in exploiting these lakes.

Article 149. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry is responsible for utilizing mineral waters for public consumption and it ensures the technological improvement of bottling for the purpose of maintaining the natural qualities of the bottled mineral waters.

Article 150. Exploitation of natural curative factors is done on the basis of the documents worked out in accordance with the standards of content established by the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Geology together with the Ministry of Health and the National Council of Waters.

The exploitation documents must establish the conditions for the protection, extraction and maintenance of the natural balance of a deposit and ensure the use of mineral substances within the perimeter of protection with maximum effectiveness.

The reserves of therapeutic mineral substances and their exploitable volume are confirmed by the National Commission of Geological Reserves on the basis of the geological documents drawn up by the units which research or exploit the particular deposits.

Article 151. The documents provided in Article 150 are drawn up by the unit exploiting the therapeutic mineral substances.

The documents must be advised upon by the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Geology, the Ministry of Health and the National Council of Waters and approved by the Council of Ministers.

The units which have not drawn up the documents for exploitation and utilization of therapeutic mineral substances are required to work them out and place them for approval within at most one year from the date this law goes into effect.

Article 152. The units which exploit natural curative factors are responsible for precise application of the provisions of the documents for exploitation of therapeutic mineral substances and are required to ensure that the quality and quantity parameters of the deposit are dynamically sought, to maintain the installations for collection, accumulation and distribution of the therapeutic mineral substances in perfect working order and immediately inform the competent organs in case some destructive phenomena appear.

The units which research or exploit natural curative factors are required to keep the natural balance of the deposit, respect the conditions set by the perimeters for hydrogeological and health protection and not to change the natural and therapeutic conditions of the ground and lakes.

Article 153. Placement of any constructions or execution of industrial and municipal-household projects within the perimeter of hydrogeological protection is done on the basis of the documents for planning the balneoclimatic locations approved in accordance with the law. Elaboration of these documents is done with the prior advisement of the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Geology and also of the National Council of Waters within the perimeters for protection of therapeutic lakes.

Article 154. Placement of new construction for development of the balneary and balneoclimatic stations is advised on by the Ministry of Health and carried out in accordance with the outlines for systematization of them.

Article 155. The county people's councils, in accordance with the law, are required to take measures to prohibit any activities or projects which could harm the natural curative factors or the good development of treatment and to ensure hygienic and municipal conditions needed for operating.

CHAPTER VII Medicines, Biological Products, Technical-Medical Apparatuses and Products

Article 156. For the purpose of strengthening and recovering the population's health, ensuring that prophylactic actions are carried out for illnesses, establishing the diagnosis and treatment of diseases as well as for protecting the population against the use of medicines which have not been checked by the competent health organs, the doctors may also recommend and use only the medicines and biological products included in the listing of medicines and biological products for human usage as approved by the Executive Bureau of the Higher Health Council.

Article 157. Medicines for human usage are any substance or mixture of chemical substances or products of vegetable or animal origin intended to combat disease and strengthen health and recover the disturbed functions of the organism.

A biological product for human usage is the preparation of bacteria, viral, fungus origin or coming from the processing of human or animal source administered for the purpose of preventing disease, establishing the diagnosis or for the treatment of some diseases.

Article 158. The Ministry of Health establishes the assortments and quantities of medicines needed to provide medical assistance; it works out programs for the guidance and development of medicine production, it aids in carrying out scientific research with a view to the diversification and increase in the prophylactic and therapeutic effectiveness of medicines and biological products.

Article 159. The Ministry of Chemical Industry is required to provide total production of the necessary medicines included in the approved plan within the terms established and with strict respect for the quality standards.

The Ministry of Health checks on respect for the phases of the technological processes of manufacture in the enterprises of medicines and biological products for human usage and on ensuring the quality of raw materials, intermediate and finished products.

Article 160. The listing of medicines and biological products for human usage is worked out by the Ministry of Health and reviewed annually in relationship with the need for health care for the population and in accordance with the progress achieved on the world level in this area.

Only those medicines and biological products authorized for manufacture and registered by the Ministry of Health are included in the listing of medicines and biological products.

The system for authorization and registration provided for medicines from domestic production also apply to imported medicines.

Medicines manufactured abroad may be imported and recommended for use only if they have the approval of the Executive Bureau of the Higher Health Council and are included in the listing of medicines and biological products.

Article 161. Authorization for a medicine or biological product for human usage is the act by which the socialist organizations are given the right to manufacture them in Romania.

Registration of the medicine or biological product for human usage is the operation on whose basis the act is issued by which the circulation and use of them is permitted, whether they are manufactured in Romania or are imported.

Article 162. Authorization for manufacture and issuance of the certificates of registration of medicines are given by the Ministry of Health with notification of the Commission of medicines and with the notification of the Commission for biological products in the case of biological products.

The organization and operation of the Commission of medicines and the Commission for biological products are approved by Council of State decree.

Article 163. The methods and stages of research of medicines and biological products for human usage for authorization to manufacture them and issuance of the certificate of registration are established by the Ministry of Health.

Article 164. In order to obtain the certificate of registration for the medicine and biological products for human usage from Romania and from abroad, the domestic producer or foreign firm will pay an established tax, in accordance with the law.

Article 165. Medicines and therapeutic biological products which are imported or received for special situations are excluded from the operation of registering medicines and biological products which are the subject of scientific research approved by the Ministry of Health.

Article 166. Temporary suspension or cancellation of the certificate of registration of a medicine and biological product for human usage is done by the Ministry of Health.

Article 167. The system for drug substances and products as well as the system for toxic substances and products are set by law.

Article 168. The quality conditions for medicines, terms of validity, toxicity tests, national substandards and reference substances needed to check on the quality of medicines, maximum and minimum usable dosages are set by the Romanian Pharmacopeia worked out by the Ministry of Health and which is obligatory for all units which produce, control, distribute and store medicines as well as for all health personnel.

Article 169. The Ministry of Health, in collaboration with the central organs concerned, ensure that health personnel are informed and provided with documents on the medicines, biological products for human usage, technical-medical apparatuses and products as well as new achievements of science and technology in the area of medicine.

Publicity on medicines, biological products, and technical-medical apparatuses and products is made only with the notification of the Ministry of Health.

Article 170. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives are required to extend the crops of medicinal plants to improve their quality and are responsible for ensuring the quantities of medicinal plants needed to satisfy the demands of the population and the medicine industry.

The Ministry of Health has the duty of stimulating research on the therapeutic value of medicinal plants from Romania and the possibilities for utilizing them, including for the manufacture of new medicines.

Article 171. The technical-medical apparatuses and products used in investigations and medical treatment and other activities in connection with medical assistance, orthopaedic artificial limbs as well as dental, eye, and hearing prostheses and special means for moving and other similar things are authorized by the Ministry of Health.

Article 172. Placing into circulation medicines, biological products for human usage, technical-medical apparatuses and products which are not authorized or registered with the Ministry of Health, according to the case, or utilizing or experimenting with them on man are forbidden and penalized according to the law.

CHAPTER VIII

Medical Scientific Research

Article 173. Medical scientific research has as its main goals deepening the knowledge of the biological phenomena connected with adapting man to modern life, preventing disease, hindering the degenerative process of the organism, prolonging the length of life and man's period of activity, applying new prophylactic methods and techniques, diagnoses, treatment and recovery, and intensively utilizing indigenous resources, medicinal plants and natural curative factors.

Article 174. The Ministry of Health together with the National Council for Science and Technology are responsible for guiding medical scientific research to solve the basic problems of providing health care to the population, connecting them with the demands of harmonious physical and mental development of man and fulfilling the goals of the single plan for medical scientific research.

The Ministry of Health heads the medical scientific research activity and is responsible for promoting what is new in the area of medicine, for continually raising the quality of medical assistance in all health units through application and generalization of scientific results.

Article 175. Scientific research is integrated with the activity of medical assistance and training and takes place within the single plan for medical scientific research.

The single research plan must include the following priority directions:

- a) Deepening the multilateral knowledge of the human organism and the processes and mechanisms which bring on a state of health and those which cause disease;

- b) Increase the possibilities of adaptation of the organism and groups to environmental factors and to new living and working conditions;
- c) Prevent and combat disease through identifying and reducing the risk factors and improving the methods and means for early detection, treatment and recovery;
- d) Improve medical assistance to the population in proportion with the evolution of the state of health and with Romania's social-economic development;
- e) Develop the production of medicines and medical apparatuses through utilization of indigenous resources and through ensuring research to introduce them into medical practice.

Research units in other areas and branches of activity also participate in scientific research in the area of health protection.

Article 176. The Academy of Medical Sciences, in accordance with its statutes, organizes and controls all the activity of medical scientific research and is responsible for fulfilling the single research plan at the level of development of medical sciences on a world level as well as for obtaining results with practical applicability which will lead to the improvement of medical assistance.

For this purpose the Academy of Medical Sciences mainly has the following duties:

- a) It works out the single plan for medical scientific research and adapts it periodically to the needs for health care on the basis of the progress of the population's state of health and in proportion to the level of medical sciences;
- b) It organizes, guides and controls the scientific research activity included in the single medical research plan regardless of whom the units or collectives carrying out this activity are under;
- c) It organizes the concentration of research potential to fulfill the goals provided in the single research plan and shorten the research-utilization period;
- d) It organizes and coordinates by areas research activity so that it ensures application of unified research methods and obtaining useful results for medical practice and scientific research;

- e) It makes proposals to implement the results of research in practical activity and follows up on the results obtained;
- f) It takes measures for the rational utilization of the material base and organizes central laboratories supplied with top apparatuses with a view to utilizing them jointly with research, education and medical practice;
- g) Through the research collectives it organizes and ensures the technical guidance and methodology for the health units in accordance with the program established by the Ministry of Health;
- h) It organizes and controls the professional advanced training of research personnel as well as judicious utilization of them in integrated research activities and education and medical practice;
- i) It stimulates the creative activity of all health personnel and aids in the introduction of new techniques and means in scientific research and medical practice.

Article 177. The institutes, medical research centers and collectives, medical and pharmaceutical higher educational institutes, and clinical hospitals are required to fulfill their goals in the single research plan, to seek utilization of the results of scientific research in medical practice and microproduction activity, to give specialized technical assistance for the units within the health network and to ensure and aid the activities of forming and improving the cadres.

Article 178. Medical scientific research personnel are required to have a well-founded knowledge of the problems of public health in their area of activity, to continually improve their professional training, to make their contribution to discovering new methods and means for improving medical assistance to the population.

Article 179. The Ministry of Health establishes the units and conditions in which experiments may be made with new means and methods of prophylaxis, diagnosis, treatment and medical recovery and it approves the practical introduction of the results of scientific research.

Article 180. The union of medical sciences societies, the public, scientific and professional organization of health personnel must contribute to discussing and disseminating the results of scientific research and medical practice, according to their statutes, and to organizing a broad exchange of experience for the purpose of continually improving the professional training and increasing the quality of medical assistance.

Article 181. The Academy of Medical Sciences and the union of societies of medical sciences ensure the exchange of scientific information in the area of providing for the public's health and they contribute to asserting Romanian medical science and practice internationally.

CHAPTER IX Medical-Legal Activity

Article 182. Medical-legal assistance consists of making expert reports, examinations, determinations, laboratory exams and other medical-legal projects on living persons, cadavers, biological products and material evidence with a view to establishing the truth in cases regarding offenses against the life, body and health of persons as well as in other situations provided by law.

Article 183. The death of a person or the fact that a child was born dead is determined or certified by the doctor, except in the cases where the determination in accordance with the law can be made by other organs.

Article 184. The committees and executive bureaus of the people's councils which carry out civil status duties will record the death of a person determined in accordance with Article 183 only on the basis of a certificate determining death and issued by the health unit.

Article 185. In the case of death occurring in health units, an autopsy is required for the purpose of determining or confirming the cause of death. The autopsy is made by the medical-legal doctor or the doctor named by the health directorate for this purpose in the particular health unit, except in medical-legal cases which make it necessary to do the autopsy somewhere else.

In the situation where it is determined that the death occurred with the health personnel to blame, the forensic expert or the one appointed by the health directorate to do the autopsy is required to inform the competent judicial organs.

As many times as there is a suspicion that the death of someone was caused with medical blame, the presence of the prosecutor also is required when doing the autopsy. Also, the prosecutor has the right to request when necessary that an autopsy be done again by a medical-legal commission in his presence.

With notification of the head doctor of the section, the director of the health unit can approve that an autopsy not be made if there are no medical-legal hindrances.

Article 186. The situations and conditions in which medical-legal assistance is given and acts drawn up or issued are set according to the law.

CHAPTER X Final Provisions

Article 187. Failure to respect the provisions of this law means disciplinary, contraventional or criminal responsibility, according to the case, as well as material or civil responsibility of the guilty persons.

The practice of the profession of doctor, pharmacist or dentist by persons other than those authorized by the Ministry of Health, the recommendation of the use of medicines, biological and technical-medical products or medical apparatuses in conditions other than those set in accordance with the law are infractions and are punishable by criminal law.

It also is an infraction and punishable by criminal law to place conditions of medical care on receiving amounts of money or on obtaining other material advantages.

Article 188. The persons who through their acts harm or damage the health of someone else are responsible in accordance with the law and required to bear the expenses required to give him medical assistance.

Article 189. This law enters into effect 90 days from its date of publication in BULETINUL OFICIAL AL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA.

On this date the following are cancelled:

Health and Protection Law No 236/1930, published in MONITORUL OFICIAL No 154, 14 July 1930, with subsequent changes;

Law No 508/1939 on Regulating the Practice of Cosmetician, published in MONITORUL OFICIAL No 130, 9 June 1939;

Law No 189/1943 on Health Organization of the State, published in MONITORUL OFICIAL No 171 of 23 March 1943, with subsequent changes;

Decree No 141/1953 on Prevention and Combatting of Venereal Diseases, published in BULETINUL OFICIAL No 11, 9 April 1953;

Decree No 212/1953 on Regulating the Practice of the Profession of Doctor, published in BULETINUL OFICIAL No 16, 16 May 1953;

Decree No 974/1965 on Establishment, Organization and Operation of the State Health Inspectorate, published in BULETINUL OFICIAL No 24, 30 December 1965, with subsequent changes;

Council of Ministers Decision No 297/1952 on Child Protection, published in BULETINUL OFICIAL No 13, 14 May 1952;

Council of Ministers Decision No 1830/1953 on Reorganization of the Medical-Health Assistance to Workers, Technicians and Functionaries in Industrial Enterprises, published in COLECTIA DE HOTARIRI SI DISPOZITII ALE CONSILIULUI DE MINISTRI No 38, 13 June 1953;

Council of Ministers Decision No 190/1954 on Creation and Handling of Anti-Epidemic Reserves within the Ministry of Health;

Council of Ministers Decision No 1022/1954 on making it free to hospitalize and transport certain categories of patients and those accompanying them, published in COLECTIA DE HOTARIRI SI DISPOZITII ALE CONSILIULUI DE MINISTRI No 36, 7 July 1954;

Council of Ministers Decision No 1302/1955 on Approving the Regulation for Health Guard of the Borders, published in COLECTIA DE HOTARIRI SI DISPOZITII ALE CONSILIULUI DE MINISTRI No 46, 22 August 1955;

Council of Ministers and General Union of Trade Unions of Romania Decision No 9/1960 on Organization of Rest and Treatment of Working People in the Climatic and Balneoclimatic Stations;

Council of Ministers Decision No 202/1970 on Moving Certain Health Units From Under the Ministry of Health to Under the Executive Committees of the County People's Councils;

Council of Ministers Decision No 558/1970 on Improvement in Balneoclimatic Activity and the Change in Provisions of Council of Ministers Decision No 405/1965, published in BULETINUL OFICIAL No 51, 22 May 1970;

Council of Ministers Decision No 560/1970 on Regulating Paid Medical Assistance, published in BULETINUL OFICIAL No 51, 22 May 1970;

Council of Ministers Decision No 1946/1970 on Moving Certain Health Units From Under the Ministry of Health to Under the Executive Committees of the People's Councils, as well as any other contrary provisions.

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ROMANIA

BIOGRAPHIC DATA ON MERCHANT FLEET COMMANDER

[Editorial Report] Bucharest FLACARA in Romanian 8 June 1978 p 6 publishes an interview with Stefan Mandoiu, commander of the Romanian merchant fleet. According to this article, Mandoiu was born on 6 January 1932 in Lugoj in Timis County. From 1951 to 1953 he attended naval training school and graduated with the rank of naval lieutenant. Prior to 1960, he served in the navy. In 1960, he joined the merchant marines as a seaman. Then he became officer third class, officer second class, and officer first class. He has been commander of the fleet since 1970. He has been a member of the Romanian Communist Party since 1971.

CSO: 2700

ROMANIA

NEW BOOK ON ROMANIAN-SZECKLER BATTLES IN ROMANIA

Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0952 GMT 27 Jul 78 AU

[Article by AGERPRES: "New Book Devoted to Joint Fight"]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27 Aug 1978--The prestigious "Kriterion" publishing house of Romania has recently brought out the work "The Szecklers and Michael the Brave" by Demeny Lajos, head of department at the Bucharest "Nicolae Iorga" Institute of History. The author brings to the fore the support given by the Szeckler masses of people to the Romanian prince in all wars waged by him, particularly in the anti-Ottoman ones. Understanding the importance of the fight of Michael the Brave against the Turkish armies aiming at new conquests in Europe, the ordinary Szeckler people, also concerned with the question of winning back the old freedoms lost, participated alongside Romanians in their fights for liberty.

Making the analysis of rich documentary material, the author illustrates extensively the heroic fight waged by Szecklers, in the autumn of 1599, alongside Prince Michael's army, at the Tirgoviste stronghold, then in Bucharest and Giurgiu, to smash the invading troops. The book refers then to the refusal of the nobility's Diet of Alba Iulia on December 13, 1595 to satisfy the Szecklers' claims as also to the brutal reprisal of their attempts to rise.

These realities--the work specifies--explain the development of Szecklers' collaboration with Michael the Brave, who, reaching Transsylvania in the autumn of 1599, promised them freedom and called them to join him.

In the second part, the book presents the broad participation of Szecklers in the Selimbar battle (near Sibiu), which, ending with Prince Michael's victory, brought about the Szecklers' so desired freedom; also their contribution to the Moldavia campaign; the firm support they gave to the great voivode in the fight of Miraslau; the tragic epilogue of Cimpia Turzii putting an end to the series of battles waged by the Romanian prince; and an epilogue after which the Szecklers' freedoms were abolished again for a time.

The new work published in Magyar is an outstanding contribution to more thorough knowledge of the long-standing traditions of joint fight of the Romanian people and the coinhabiting nationalities.

ROMANIA

BRIEFS

DEATH OF FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL -- The workers in the Meanoexportimport foreign trade enterprise announce the premature death on 27 July 1978, after a long suffering, of director general engineer Teodosie Ghirescu, a person with long experience in foreign trade activity who made a definite contribution to the development of the enterprise. [Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 29 Jul 78 p 4]

APPOINTMENT OF CONSTANTA COMMANDANT -- The President of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Comrade Rear Admiral Gheorghe Neculai Harjeu is appointed sole commandant of the port of Constanta. [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 65, 17 Jul 78 p 4]

DEATH OF RAILROAD OFFICIAL -- Colleagues in the Directorate for Planning, Train Schedules, Services, and Revenues in the Department of Railroads announce the death, on 28 July 1978, of their former director, Engineer Filip Cone. [Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 31 Jul 78 p 4]

CSO: 2700

YUGOSLAVIA

MILOVAN DJILAS INTERVIEWED ON MACEDONIAN QUESTION

Bonn DIE WELT in German 22/23 Jul 78 p 7

[Interview with Milovan Djilas by Carl Gustaf Stroehm: "The Macedonian People in the Wake of Moscow's Will to Power"]

[Text] A controversy between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia smouldering for many years has been threatening more and more clearly in the last few months to become the subject of open conflict: the so-called "Macedonian question." Smiled at as a Balkan whimsy by many in the West, the question is really a potential source of crisis in global politics. For behind Bulgaria's claim to the Macedonians stand Moscow and the whole Warsaw Pact. Yugoslavian Macedonia is strategically at a decisive point. For whoever commands the Macedonian capital of Skopje--the core of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the Yugoslavian Vardar valley--the way to Albania, the Adriatic, and the Ionian Sea is as open as the way to Saloniki and the Aegean.

In the official Bulgarian version, there is no Macedonian people at all--neither in Bulgaria nor in Yugoslavia. Rather, the story goes, the Macedonians are "ethnic Bulgarians." And so Sofia draws the conclusion that Macedonians are actually Bulgarians.

Alexander Grlickov, member of the presidium of the Yugoslavian Communist Party and himself a Macedonian, accused the government in Sofia not only of persecuting the Macedonians in Bulgaria these days, but also of making quite undisguised claims to the Republic of Macedonia, i.e. to Yugoslavian territory.

It is certain that much more is at stake in this controversy than the fate of a small people of 1 million persons. Apart from the Soviet Union's strategic interest in Macedonia, it is also obvious that the Kremlin intends to use the Macedonian problem to destabilize Yugoslavia at the end of the Tito era.

DIE WELT spoke with Milovan Djilas on the Macedonian problem:

[DIE WELT] In the last few months much has been said about Macedonia, Mr Djilas--especially as a result of the recent disputes between Bulgaria

and Yugoslavia. What, in your opinion, lies behind this "Macedonian question," which is difficult for many in the West to understand?

[Djilas] First of all--in reality, no Macedonian question exists at all. This question was thought up by the Bulgarian expansionists, at first during the time when the Coburg dynasty, the bourgeoisie, and various nationalist groups governed there. Now the Bulgarian bureaucracy and the Bulgarian Communist Party are continuing this expansionist tradition with the goal of becoming the strongest power in the Balkans. On the other hand, this also suits the Bulgarian communists because they can thereby show the Bulgarian people how nationally minded and independent they are in their national demands and how strongly they represent the "eternal" Bulgarian goals.

[DIE WELT] Do you consider it possible that the "Macedonian question" activated by the Bulgarians thus also represents a component of Bulgaria's dependence on the Soviet Union?

[Djilas] The Soviet Union quite certainly stands behind this matter, for that is one of the Soviet methods: to work toward a division of Yugoslavia through Bulgaria. There can be no doubt about this. This is also the only question on which the Bulgarians can freely decide. In reality the Bulgarians have no foreign policy of their own--but on this question the Soviet Union is giving them a free hand.

On the other hand, the situation is such that the Macedonian language is taught at universities in the Soviet Union, that Macedonian-Russian dictionaries are published. This means that although the Soviet Union stands behind the Bulgarians, it is at the same time building up a reserve position, a reserve policy, in the event that Yugoslavia is divided, in order to have a free hand then and to proceed with Macedonia as it, the Soviet Union, sees fit. Moscow could then either unite an autonomous Macedonia with Bulgaria [sic]. It could annex the country completely to Bulgaria, or it could form an independent state of Macedonia. The Bulgarians are thus probably not at all aware of what they are doing.

[DIE WELT] Could one say that Macedonia's primary significance for the Soviet Union today is strategic?

[Djilas] Quite certainly, in part the strategic significance consists in the fact that Bulgaria and Yugoslavia are kept in conflict with each other over Macedonia and that the Soviets have the opportunity to incite Bulgaria against Yugoslavia on this question. On the other hand, however, the strategic significance for the Soviets lies in the fact that they themselves can proceed with Macedonia as they please.

[DIE WELT] Are the Macedonians then Bulgarians--as Sofia repeatedly maintains, or aren't they?

[Djilas] Here I would like to say only that the Bulgarians live under great illusions if they believe that the Macedonians are a part of the Bulgarians or the Bulgarian nation. Since World War II, we Yugoslavian communists have not had what the old Yugoslavia before the war had throughout its existence, namely, continual problems with Macedonia, with the Macedonians and the Macedonian terrorists. Since 1945 we have had no pro-Bulgarian movements in Macedonia, excepting at most a few individual persons.

I remember how it was when the Macedonian language was introduced: that was immediately introduced into all schools--and indeed without any resistance. Then literature began to develop, and a university where the language of the lectures was Macedonian arose in Skopje. Suddenly, on the basis of this Macedonian language, everything in Macedonia began to flourish.

[DIE WELT] But the Bulgarians, especially the Bulgarian communists, say that no Macedonian language exists, and that it is only a Bulgarian dialect.

[Djilas] That proves nothing at all. Even if it is a dialect, it is autonomous. Many languages have developed out of dialects. One can even say that more or less all languages have developed out of dialects. Moreover, there are many dialects in Macedonia, and today's Macedonian language is one of them. Certainly the Macedonian language is closer in its grammar to Bulgarian than to Serbian. But in its vocabulary Macedonian is equally removed from Bulgarian and from Serbian. But it is an autonomous, independent language--a branch of the Slavic language group between Serbian and Bulgarian, just as there are various branches of the Germanic languages.

[DIE WELT] But from the Bulgarian side we hear that historically Macedonia has always been part of Bulgaria and that the springs of Bulgarian culture and religion derive from the Macedonian city of Ohrid and that Ohrid is even a sanctuary of the Bulgarians.

[Djilas] All southern Slavs have received their culture and religion from Ohrid. The Serbs as well as the Bulgarians--even the Czechs. That was at the beginning; later things changed. In the first period of our southern Slavic Middle Ages the Bulgarian state was stronger than the Serbian state. Later, from the 14th century on, Serbia began to grow stronger, penetrated Macedonia, and forced the Bulgarians back. But that, too, proves nothing. You know, of course, how things were with the feudal states: they did not expand according to ethnic and national territories, but passed beyond ethnic boundaries.

Take Austria for example--what peoples has it not included in its state? It is certain, however, that the Macedonian national consciousness came forward strongly at the end of the 19th century. In the 20th century that was already clear to everyone. Even those revolutionary movements of the Macedonians which then operated out of Bulgaria and depended on Bulgaria all insisted on autonomy vis-a-vis Bulgaria. These movements then depended on Bulgaria because they were weaker than the Serbs and sought an ally against Serbia. But even then there were already completely independent Macedonian movements.

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The national movements in general here grew up in this way. Not all of them advocated complete independence from the beginning. Take the relations between the Serbs and the Croats: the Yugoslavian idea was born in Croatia.

[DIE WELT] Do you consider the present-day partial republic of Macedonia viable in the context of the Yugoslavian federal state?

[Djilas] I believe that the creation of the Macedonian republic was a very good and natural solution. The current weaknesses in Macedonia do not result from a Serbian hegemony--because no such hegemony exists. I believe that this Macedonian state corresponds to the intimate desires of the Macedonians. I have already told you: at most there was only a small number of pro-Soviet Kominform movements there which gave themselves a pro-Bulgarian appearance--but that, as I said, was insignificant. Go sometime to an annual fair or a folk festival in Macedonia and see how this people sings, how it dances, how it speaks its Macedonian language, how it recites its poetry. Then you will recognize immediately that you find yourself in an environment which is neither Serbian nor Bulgarian.

[DIE WELT] Doesn't there also exist in Yugoslavia, in Serbia, the hidden tendency to regard Macedonia as a kind of southern Serbia--as before the war under the Karadjordjevic dynasty?

[Djilas] In Serbia, which has ruled Macedonia for a long time, it is interesting that this has been completely overcome. In the consciousness of the Serbian people there is no longer any tendency toward sovereignty over Macedonia. Perhaps at most a few individuals remain--old monarchists or a few individuals from the orthodox church--but there is no such thing among the seriously thinking people. Everyone regards this problem as solved.

In conclusion I would like to add one thing: they could not create an extensive literature in a language which was not natural but artificial. But precisely in the literary area Macedonia is flourishing today. The Macedonians have very good poets and writers, they have a noteworthy poetry and prose, they have their own dictionaries. All this has grown up quite unexpectedly since the war. It was as if the ice had vanished from the earth. Everything began to bloom and grow green. Such a thing cannot be created artificially, not through state measures--that is the work of the Macedonians themselves. Neither Tito nor the central government in Belgrade forced it upon them--not to speak of Serbia.

Candid Remarks by Djilas

DIE WELT's interviewee is a competent Yugoslavian expert on the Macedonian problem: Milovan Djilas, 68, was present as a member of the Politburo and the highest governing circle of Yugoslavia when Tito founded the Republic of Macedonia during World War II. Djilas, who has meanwhile parted from his former political comrades, can speak openly about many aspects of the problem on which the official Yugoslavian spokesmen must be silent.